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Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

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25 - 31 July

1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

11 - 23 July 1949

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Account Section</u>				
July 11	Kai-hatsu No. 696	Re: Specifications along with the last payment report.	Governor, Shimane Prefecture.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 11	Kai-hatsu No. 698	Re: Copy of the checkup on the last month account relative to the report of the settlement of account of expenditure for 1949.	Governors, Kanagawa & 8 other Prefectures.	"
July 12	Kai-hatsu No. 704	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Wakayama & Nara Prefs.	"
July 13	Kai-hatsu No. 707	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Niigata & Toyama Prefs.	"

Public Sanitation Bureau

July 12	Ei-hatsu No. 723	Re: Handling of the indications on exported foodstuffs.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
July 12	Ei-hatsu No. 728	Re: Instruction of temporary operation of the anti-smallpox vaccination & the Cabinet Order on the enforcement date for part of preventive vaccinations.	"	"
July 13	Ei-hatsu No. 733	Re: Mass control of additional articles to manufactured goods to be examined officially.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 14	Ei-hatsu No. 738	Re: Setup of communicable diseases wards, disinfecting equipments and V.D. Hospitals for 1950.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
July 15	Ei-hatsu No. 741	Re: Joint responsibility for the expenditure of the preventive vaccinations for 1949.	"	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 15	I-hatsu No. 618	Re: Documents for approval of compensation for public servants' disasters.	All chiefs, Bureau's local offices, National Hospital & sanatoriums.	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
July 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 1252	Re: Disposal of ration articles on hand of local dealers who fail to make renewal of the registration.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
July 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 1256	Re: The monthly report on violation of the law concerning narcotics.	"	"
July 11	Yaku-hatsu No. 1259	Re: The badge of pharmaceutical agents	"	"
July 12	Yaku-hatsu No. 1262	Re: Report on the violation cases of the law concerning narcotics.	"	"
July 13	Yaku-hatsu No. 1265	Re: Distribution of hexylresorcinol.	"	"
July 14	Yaku-hatsu No. 1275	Re: Quantity of the samples to be submitted for the assay of the Biological Preparations.	"	"
July 15	Yaku-hatsu No. 1283	Re: Distributing quantity of DDT preparations & anti-eruptive typhus vaccine, and the results of collecting the charges.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 16	Yaku-shu No. 544	Re: Handling part of medical supplies as the result of the revision of the Temporary Limited Construction Regulation.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1124	Re: Special allocation of leather shoes for Welfare Commissioners.	Governors, Gumma & 2 other Prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 12	Sha-hatsu No. 1126	Re: Special distribution of milk.	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1132	Re: Consultation for approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law, Article 7.	Governor, Osaka Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1133	Re: Interpretation of Article 8 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1134	Re: Interpretation of Article 8 of the Enforcement Regulation of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Gumma Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1135	Re: Approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Aichi Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1136	Re: Approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hokkaido Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1137	Re: Consultation for approval of security facilities provided by the Daily Life Security Law, Article 7.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1142	Re: Allocation of hemp for the operation of the workshops for the 2nd Quarter period.	Governors, Kyoto & 4 other Prefectures.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1143	Re: Guidance and supervision of enforcement business of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governors, Gumma & 3 other Prefectures.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 14	Sha-hatsu No. 1144	Re: Special distribution of IARA goods.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture.	"
July 15	Sha-hatsu No. 1146	Re: Overpayment of allowance for funeral services provided by the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shimane Prefecture.	"
July 14	Sha-otsu hatsu No. 180	Re: Approval of the setup of the Consumer's Livelihood Co-operative Association.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
July 11	Ji-hatsu No. 609	Re: Allocation of soft balls for a game of baseball to the Child Welfare Agencies.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture.	Director, Children Bureau
July 11	Ji-hatsu No. 612	Re: Exemption from payment of expenses for working the day-nurseries.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
July 11	Ji-hatsu No. 614	Re: Holding the nationwide training courses for the child education staff.	"	"
July 12	Ji-hatsu No. 616	Re: Mediation for distribution of canvas-shoes for fatigue and recreation to the Child Welfare Agencies.	"	"
July 14	Ji-hatsu No. 618	Re: Distribution of textile for mattress to the Child Welfare Agencies.	"	"
July 13	Ji-hatsu No. 620	Re: Report on approval of the Child Welfare Agency.	Governor, Mie Prefecture.	"
July 13	Ji-hatsu No. 621	Re: Holding lecture courses for the Child Welfare Workers.	Governor, Kyoto Pref.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 13	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 36	Re: Distribution of powdered milk as ration food to the Child Care Agencies.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Children's Bureau
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
July 13	Ho-hatsu No. 68	Re: Point system on medical fees under Social Insurance.	"	Director, Insurance Bureau
July 16	Ho-hatsu No. 69	Re: Adequate operation of the Seamen's Insurance Law.	Chief, Pref., Insurance Division & local offices of social insurance.	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
July 11	En-i No. 766	Re: Supply of medicines etc., for emergency medical care on the repatriation trains.	Governor, Akita Prefecture.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
July 11	En-i No. 767	Re: Supply of medicines for medical care on the repatriation trains.	Governor Hokkaido.	"
July 12	Engo No. 770	Re: Revision of register number on foreign nationals for Koreans to be repatriated.	Governor, Miyagi Prefecture.	"
July 14	En-shi No. 784	Re: Outline of transactions by the Prefectural Peoples Financing Bank on the loan of rehabilitation fund.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
July 14	En-shi No. 785	Re: Over-defrayment of distribution charges on special allocation of utensils for 1947.	Governors, Aomori & 12 other Prefectures.	"
July 15	En-shi No. 790	Re: Application for the national treasury's subsidy on accommodation expenditure for repatriates in 1949.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
July 15	En-go No. 792	Re: Dispatching the certificates for riding the repatriation trains.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
July 18	Kai-hatsu No. 714	Re: Request on sending documents concerning the custody and transfer of the property of the defunct Mutual Aids Foundation.	Governors, Miyagi & 14 other Prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section
July 18	Kai-hatsu No. 715	Re: Results of the examination of properties lost or damaged.	Civil Welfare Division Chief, Ishikawa Pref.	"
July 18	Kai-hatsu No. 721	Re: Reply to the request for sending the list of break-downs of budget for 1949 - 50.	Governor, Kochi Prefecture.	"
July 21	Kai-hatsu No. 728	Re: Field examination of accounts.	Governors, Kyoto & Osaka Pref.	"
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
July 22	Ei-hatsu No. 750	Re: Revised working points of confirming business on raw hides.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 20	I-hatsu No. 633	Re: Relating points on Article 25 & 26 of the Medical Treatment Law.	"	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau
July 20	I-hatsu No. 634	Re: Giving refuge and relief to patients.	Chiefs, Bureau's Local Offices, National Hospitals & National Sanatoriums.	"
July 21	I-hatsu No. 639	Re: Countermeasures to control Japanese B encephalitis.	"	"
July 21	I-hatsu No. 642	Re: The treatment of patients "B" grade.	"	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
July 18	Yaku-hatsu No. 1293	Re: Prefectural allocation of rubber shoes for laborers at medical factories for the fourth quarter of 1948.	All pre-fectural governors.	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
July 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1148	Re: Consultation of approval for the facilities relative to the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Saga Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1149	Re: Allocation of shoes for the 1st quarter of 1949.	Governors, Iwate & 2 other Prefs.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1150	Re: Advice on allocation of the lining cloth for children's overcoats.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1151	Re: Overpayment of the basic allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture.	"
July 18	Sha-hatsu No. 1158	Re: Sending the certificate of Cokes allocation for repairing artificial limbs for 2nd quarter of 1949.	Governor, Miyazaki Pref.	"
July 19	Sha-hatsu No. 1160	Re: Altered plans for setups of the facilities relative to the Daily Life Security Law for 1948 - 49.	Governor, Nara Prefecture.	"
July 19	Sha-hatsu No. 1161	Re: Altered plans on the accommodation facilities for the needy repatriates who returned home in 1948.	"	"
July 20	Sha-hatsu No. 1163	Re: Allocation of materials for working the workshops.	Governors, Fukuoka & 6 other Prefectures.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 20	Sha-hatsu No. 1165	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture.	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
July 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1173	Re: The tenth revised basic allowances for daily life security.	Governor, Hyogo Pref.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1174	Re: Expenses for working the examination agency on medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Hiroshima Prefecture.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1175	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1176	Re: A lump sum allowance of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Kagawa Pref.	"
July 22	Sha-hatsu No. 1177	Re: Comfort money for the casualties suffering from accidents caused by the Occupation Forces.	Governor, Hyogo Prefecture.	"
July 20	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 181	Re: Allocation of rayon for working the Workshops.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
July 22	Sha-otsu-hatsu No. 182	Re: Operating medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
July 18	Ji-hatsu No. 626	Re: Questions and answers on the Foster Parents System in operation.	"	Director, Children's Bureau
July 19	Ji-hatsu No. 628	Re: Allocation of pait-stuff for the 2nd quarter of 1949 - 50.	Governors, Hokkaido & 12 other Prefectures.	"
July 19	Ji-otsu-hatsu No. 38	Re: The investigation of nationwide mass concourir of healthy babies.	All pre-fectural governors.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 21	Ji-hatsu No. 635	Re: National subsidy for the set-ups of the facilities for mentally handicapped children.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture.	Director, Children's Bureau
July 20	Ji-hatsu No. 630	Re: Personnel of national public servants of the staff of the prefectural reformatories.	All pre-fectural governors.	"
July 21	Ji-hatsu No. 637	Re: Allocation of transformers for the 2nd quarter of 1949 - 50.	Governor, Chiba Pref.	"

Insurance Bureau

July 18	Ho-hatsu No. 70	Re: The regulations concerning payment and revenue of the national treasury at the Post Offices.	All prefs. & Chiefs, Bureau's Local Offices.	Director Insurance Bureau
July 19	Ho-hatsu No. 71	Re: Summary reports and investigations on the National Health Insurance.	All pre-fectural governors.	"

Repatriation Relief Agency

July 18	En-shi No. 795	Re: Returning the balance sum of the national subsidy on emergency allocation of utensils.	Governors, Aomori & 8 other Prefectures.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
July 19	Embutsu No. 798	Re: Allocation of sugar etc., for making candy to be sold to repatriates.	Governor, Kyoto Prefecture.	"
July 19	Engo No. 803	Re: Re-issuance of the certificate on repatriation.	"	"
July 19	En-i No. 805	Re: Supplying medical goods to the repatriation trains.	Governor, Kagoshima Prefecture.	"
July 19	Engo No. 806	Re: The identification card for accompanying person to repatriates on the train and the after payment certificate of train fare.	Governors Hokkaido & 28 other Prefectures.	"

Date	File Number	Subject	To	From
July 21	Engo No. 810	Re: The specification of the repatriation trains.	All prefectoral governors.	Director, Repatriation Relief Bureau
July 21	Engo No. 811	Re: Demand for advancement of the special allowance to Japanese POW abroad.	Chiefs Civil Welfare Division, all prefs.	"
July 23	Engo No. 817	Re: Koreans who have given approval of repatriation by the GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Shizuoka Prefecture	"

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Insect and Rodent Control

The following article appeared in the publication "News Release" of the American Medical Association (for release in United States papers on 8 July 1949) concerning the use of DDT in the control of diseases carried by rat fleas.

This article gives weight and support to the control measures used in Japan for the past three and a half years in the prevention and control of flea-borne diseases, particularly endemic typhus fever and plague.

It is suggested that the source of this information and the information contained in the article be widely publicized among the Japanese public, all prefectoral and city public health departments, health centers, medical associations and other groups interested in the betterment of public health and in the prevention of insect-borne diseases.

"USE DDT TO CONTROL DISEASES CARRIED BY RAT FLEAS"

CHICAGO -- DDT dusting is reported superior to any other method now in use for the rapid control of murine typhus (a contagious fever) and other diseases carried by rat fleas, according to an editorial in the current (July 9) Journal of the American Medical Association.

The editorial says:

"In the United States, murine typhus, according to Assistant Surgeon General C. L. Williams (of the United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.), constitutes an important problem in nine states grouped in the Southeast.

"These states are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Ninety-two per cent of the human cases of murine typhus in the United States are reported in these nine states. Despite the rat destruction and rat-proofing programs, a steady rapid increase has taken place, moving from 1,882 cases in 1940 to 5,401 in 1944.

"In 1944, personnel of the United States Public Health Service carried out experiments on the control of rodent ectoparasites, using DDT mixed with an inert powder to dust rat runs in buildings. Results indicated that flea indexes in buildings could be reduced by as much as 90 percent and could be kept at a low level for about three months.

"A flea control project was begun in 1945, federal funds for that purpose being made available. The program was carried on by state health departments according to a uniform pattern established in agreement with the Public Health Service. As the result of this campaign there was a progressive reduction in the incidence of the disease.

"In 1944 there were 5,401 cases of murine typhus reported in the United States. In 1945 there were 5,193, in 1946 there were 3,365 and in 1947 the number was 2,034 which represents an over-all decline of about 62 percent. The steady decline has continued into 1948, present data indicating that there will be reported between 1,100 and 1,200 cases.

"The material used is a dust mixture of 10 percent DDT to 90 percent pyrophyllite. This dust is spread along rat runs, in burrows and, so far as practicable into rat harborages. The theory of operation is not to dust the rats themselves but to kill the fleas when they drop off the rats. Apparently rats carry the dust in which they have walked to their nest where additional fleas are killed. Through this method, two main types of rat fleas (*Xenopsylla cheopis* and *Leptopsylla segnis*) have been greatly reduced in numbers.

"In addition to the reduction in rat fleas, incidence in rats of a positive complement fixation test for typhus also decreased. The author believes that DDT dusting is superior to any other method now in use for the rapid control of any disease carried solely or principally by rat fleas."

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreaks of animal disease during the period 23 - 29 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Shizuoka	Swine erysipelas	2
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	6
Tokushima	Swine cholera	1
Iwate	Swine cholera	5
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Yamagata	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)

Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the months of May and June.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Anthrax	2	0
Swine paratyphus	12	32
Blackleg	0	2
Swine erysipelas	210	382
Swine cholera	392	100
Swine plague	9	8
Piroplasmosis	0	1
Trypanosomiasis	0	1
Brucellosis	29	12
Trichomonas	273	80
Strangles	12	56
Equine infectious anemia	119	197
Equine infectious abortion	28	8
Pullorum disease (Fowl)	1,113	1,051
Bovine tuberculosis	79	123
Equine encephalomyelitis	2	3

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare submitted the following report on new cases of rabies in dogs occurring during the period 17 - 23 July.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
Tokyo	6	95
Kanagawa	1	25
Chiba	3	70
Saitama	4	52
Ibaraki	0	10
Gumma	No report	40
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Mission of the American Pharmaceutical Association

The American Pharmaceutical Mission which arrived on 1 July, met with government leaders in public health activities both on the national and the prefectural levels, with leaders in pharmaceutical manufacturing, with leaders in pharmaceutical education, and with leaders in the pharmaceutical professional associations during their 31 day visit to Japan. In addition visits were made to all types of installations concerned with pharmaceutical affairs, including educational institutions, assay laboratories, manufacturing plants, public health facilities such as hospitals, public health centers and private clinics, and visits to practicing pharmacists in private pharmacies and public health facilities.

The members of the Mission were:

Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins

Dean, School of Pharmacy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Hugh C. Muldoon

Dean, School of Pharmacy, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dr. Troy C. Daniels

Dean, College of Pharmacy, University of California, Medical Center Campus, San Francisco, California

Mr. Don E. Francke

Chief Pharmacist, University Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Editor, Bulletin of the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

Mr. F. Royce Franzoni

Practicing pharmacist, Washington, D. C., Member of the District of Columbia Board of Pharmacy and Vice President of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy

During the period 12 -23 July the Mission made an extensive field inspection trip throughout Western Japan, visiting Hiroshima, Kyushu, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Mie, Aichi and Gifu. In all of these places conferences were conducted with local bodies of government officials, pharmaceutical associations, educators, manufacturers groups and others concerned with the practice of pharmacy, including the practical pharmacists in all fields of pharmacy. Inspections were made of as many installations in these places as time permitted.

The Mission departed from Japan, on 31 July, for the United States. They have publicly expressed appreciation to the various Civil Affairs Teams, Japanese Agencies and other individuals who have contributed toward a successful and enjoyable month in Japan.

Production Summary, January through June 1949

The six month average production of medical supplies and pharmaceuticals reported for January - June exceeded 1948 monthly averages in yen value by 68 percent. Following are quantitative production averages for January through June as compared to 1948 monthly average production:

(1948 Monthly Averages = 1.00)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>January through Ju</u>
Laboratory Animals (each)	1.31	1.11
Biogocis (new production - yen)	1.06	0.25
Penicillin (OU)	5.16	3.67
Hexylresorcinol crystals (kg)	5.26	3.74
Hexylresorcinol capsules (piece)	14.26	6.77
Textile sanitary materials (lb)	0.82	1.23
Rubber sanitary materials (kg)	1.29	1.16
X-ray and electro-therapy equipment (Piece)	1.12	1.12
X-ray tubes (piece)	1.14	1.15
Rodenticides (kg)	No report	0.96
DDT dusters and sprayers (piece)	1.73	0.94
DDT 100% (lb)	2.66	2.44
DDT dust 10% (lb)	2.67	2.08
DDT spray 5% (gal)	1.42	0.85
Dental instruments	1.17	1.27
Surgical instruments	1.50	1.46
Glassware	1.14	1.10

Detailed production tables of the medical, dental, sanitary materials and equipment for May and June, together with monthly averages for the current and previous years for comparison are attached (Incl. No. 1).

Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin Preparation

The following is a report by the Ministry of Welfare of the distribution of the CARIOA imported streptomycin in accordance with PHJG 103.

Report of Streptomycin Distribution (PHJG 103)

Name and Address of Importer	Quantity Originally on hand	Quantity Shipped	Date of Shipment	To whom Shipped	Remaining on hand
Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K. K. 7 Doshō-machi, 2 chome Higashi-ku, Osaka	53,197 g	600 g	May 19	Nara Pref.	52,597 g
		10,400 g	May 21	Osaka	
			Jun 5	Pref.	42,197 g

Name and Address of Importer	Quantity Originally on Hand	Quantity Shipped	Date of Shipment	To Whom Shipped	Remaining on hand
Takeda Yakuhan Kogyo K. K. 7 Doshō-machi 2 chome, Higashiku, Osaka	5,400 g 1,000 g 9,200 g 2,000 g 4,600 g 2,800 g 3,160 g 1,400 g 600 g	May 23-May 31 May 26-Jun 16 May 25-Jun 1 Juh 1 May 28-Jun 4 Jun 1 Jun 5-Jun 8 Jun 3 Jun 3	Hyogo Pref. Wakayama Pref. Fukuoka Pref. Saga Pref Kumamoto Pref. Kagoshima Pref. Nagasaki Pref. Oita Pref. Miyazaki Pref.	36,797 g 35,597 g 26,597 g 24,597 g 19,097 g 17,197 g 14,037 g 12,637 g 12,037 g	
Shionogi Seiyaku K.K. 12, Doshomachi, 3 chome	50,000 g 3,200 g 2,600 g 600 g 1,800 g 1,800 g 4,400 g 2,000 g 1,000 g 800 g 9,000 g 1,000 g 1,600 g 4,000 g 3,800 g 800 g	May 26-May 31 May 31-Jun 8 May 28-Jun 3 May 31 May 28-Jun 24 May 31 May 21-Jun 6 May 21-May 31 May 24-Jun 4 May 21-Jun 3 May 25-Jun 3 May 25-May 31 May 26 May 25-Jun 6 May 31 May 31-Jun 8	Aichi Pref. Yamaguchi Pref. Tokushima Pref. Kagawa Pref. Ehime Pref. Mie Pref Ishikawa Pref. Toyama Pref. Fukui Pref. Shiga Pref. Kyoto Pref. Tottori Pref. Tottori Pref. Okayama Pref. Hiroshima Pref. Kochi Pref.	42,000 g 9,400 g 6,800 g 6,200 g 4,400 g 40,200 g 35,800 g 33,800 g 32,800 g 32,000 g 23,000 g 22,000 g 20,400 g 16,400 g 12,600 g 3,600 g	
Higashiku, Osaka					
Sankyo K. K. 2, Muro-machi 2 chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	41,195 g 8,800 g	24,000 g May 11-Jun 4 May 26-May 28	Tokyo-to Hokkaido	17,195 g 8,395 g	
Yamaneuchi Seiyaku K. K. 3, Kofune-cho, 2 chome Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo	32,396 g 2,000 g 5,880 g 7,000 g 1,400 g 1,200 g 1,800 g 1,600 g 2,600 g	May 18-May 31 May 20-Jun 3 May 27-Jun 21 May 28-Jun 6 May 28-Jun 6 May 28 May 31-Jun 21 May 31-Jun 14 Jun 2-Jun 7	Gumma Pref. Fukushima Pref Chiba Pref. Miyagi Pref. Akita Pref. Yamagata Pref. Saitama Pref. Tochigi Pref. Ibaraki Pref.	29,596 g 27,596 g 21,716 g 14,716 g 13,316 g 12,116 g 10,316 g 8,716 g 6,116 g	
Banyu Seiyaku K.K. 7, Hon-cho, 2 chome Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo	3,600 g 6,400 g 2,400 g 2,600 g 2,000 g 2,800 g 1,800 g 400 g	May 12-May 30 May 24-Jun 4 May 24-Jun 8 May 26-Jun 7 May 20-Jun 8 Jun 11 Jun 1-Jun 6 Jun 6	Niigata Pref. Kanagawa Pref. Gifu Pref. Shizuoka Pref. Iwate Pref. Nagano Pref. Aomori Pref. Yamanashi Pref.	19,600 g 13,200 g 10,800 g 8,200 g 6,200 g 3,400 g 1,600 g 1,200 g	

Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 10 - 23 July, 18,198 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 33 prefectures as follows:

Prefectures	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido	45	0	0	0	9
Iwate	340	50	0	0	0
Miyagi	720	0	0	0	0
Yamagata	0	30	0	0	0
Fukushima	240	50	0	0	0
Ibaraki	165	62	0	2	0
Tochigi	480	194	75	105	4
Gumma	0	0	130	70	3
Saitama	460	490	138	180	0
Chiba	638	484	289	200	1
Tokyo	870	630	558	586	2
Kanagawa	410	288	265	190	5
Niigata	0		50	100	0
Fukui	0	46	20	30	0
Toyama	0	15	0	0	0
Nagano	24	95	95	0	1
Gifu	0	135	100	0	1
Shizuoka	80	28	73	0	2
Osaka	440	380	200	300	3
Wakayama	10	20	75	0	0
Hyogo	0	0	0	0	4
Shimane	0	20	0	0	0
Hiroshima	1980	200	190	0	0
Yamaguchi	0	300	0	0	0
Kagawa	0	120	50	0	0
Fukushima	0	15	0	0	3
Chiba	1000	0	44	0	0
Kochi	0	0	0	200	23
Fukuoka	500	250	0	400	0
Saga	460	0	86	0	0
Nagasaki	30	0	0	0	2
Okinawa	290	0	200	0	0
Oita	0	50	0	0	0

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Illegal Cultivation of the Opium Poppy

Illegal cultivation of the opium poppy resulted in the arrest of five defendants in four prefectures. The number of plants cultivated ranged from 30 to 1,100. One of the defendants, a Korean, in addition to cultivating 1,100 plants was in illegal possession of a considerable quantity of narcotics.

Enforcement

Preliminary reports of the arrests of 27 foreign nationals, all charged with the possession and/or sale of heroin, during July indicate the enforcement program with respect to these traffickers is gaining momentum. The arrests were reported from Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka and Nagasaki.

In Gifu prefecture 13 traffickers were arrested for illicit dealing in morphine and heroin. Of the defendants who have been tried, three were sentenced to five years hard labor and two were sentenced to two years hard labor. The remainder of the cases are pending.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Disaster Relief Letter #5

Enclosed with this Weekly Bulletin is a translation of Disaster Relief Letter #5, issued by the Japanese National Red Cross to all Chapters, subject: "Liaison and Coordination of the Work of All Non-Governmental Organization and Individual Engaging in Disaster Relief Work" (Incl. No. 2).

Public Assistance Report - May

The Ministry has submitted the following statistical report for the month of May. Figures for April 1949 and for May 1949 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	May 1949	April 1949	May 1948
Persons - non-institutional	1,519,262	1,517,821	2,013,927
Persons - institutional	130,847	133,412	135,944
TOTALS	1,650,109	1,651,233	2,149,871
Assistance - Cash	661,773,531 **	660,104,765*	366,200,622
Assistance - Kind	38,442,214	53,247,114	59,685,650
TOTALS	¥700,215,745 **	¥713,351,879*	¥425,886,272

* Figures corrected from last report

** Before deductions for repayment

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 1949

Prefecture	Non			Total Persons	Total	
	Institutional	Institutional	Total		In Kind	Cash
Hokkaido	12,903	48,956	61,859	1,790,252	25,190,995	26,981,24
Aomori	1,818	25,423	27,241	84,895	11,630,206	11,715,10
Iwate	1,297	34,155	35,452	11,883	15,878,587	15,890,47
Miyagi	1,265	40,545	41,810	-	13,133,690	13,133,69
Akita	766	39,618	40,384	1,758,792	19,281,348	21,040,14

Prefecture	Institutional	Non Institutional	Total Persons	In Kind	Cash	Total Expense
Yamagata	943	24,530	25,473	20,987	9,933,764	10,954,75
Fukushima	777	48,627	49,404	69,330	17,497,615	17,566,94
Ibaraki	1,327	32,942	34,269	-	10,652,571	10,652,57
Tochigi	870	21,557	22,427	385,549	8,641,164	9,026,71
Gumma	4,325	32,700	37,025	4,257	13,160,178	13,164,43
Saitama	1,355	39,859	41,214	-	13,171,506	13,171,56
Chiba	2,387	31,904	34,291	80,000	11,523,021	11,603,02
Tokyo	16,465	97,153	113,618	14,033,124	58,600,603	72,633,72
Yanagawa	5,070	35,855	40,925	-	19,380,962	19,380,96
Iiigata	9,961	52,198	62,159	120,402	21,317,535	21,477,53
Toyama	1,389	25,560	26,949	476,004	11,635,360	12,111,37
Ishikawa	1,502	21,431	22,933	259,988	8,760,902	9,920,8
UKUI	530	17,403	17,933	-	7,129,628	7,129,62
Amahashi	531	19,577	20,108	1,807,995	6,755,094	8,563,08
Agano	3,919	38,618	42,537	408,190	18,249,866	18,658,056
ifu	1,141	28,270	29,411	580,546	11,453,962	12,034,506
Higashimura	2,662	40,868	43,530	1,367,213	16,060,961	17,428,174
ichi	7,315	52,555	59,870	-	23,319,451	23,319,451
ie	1,283	34,617	35,900	183,213	15,305,252	15,488,465
higa	433	22,960	23,393	362,213	8,173,170	8,535,382
yoto	3,358	39,307	42,665	7,588,280	17,687,458	25,275,738
saka	8,807	47,100	55,907	82,020	29,069,780	29,151,800
yogo	4,497	62,449	66,946	-	29,244,882	29,244,882
ara	660	18,068	18,728	2,340,695	7,570,654	9,911,349
akayama	487	24,663	25,150	974,205	9,464,076	10,438,281
ottori	993	15,754	16,747	-	7,318,107	7,318,107
himane	793	22,430	23,223	-	9,478,660	9,478,660
kayama	3,543	38,129	41,672	302,248	18,824,719	19,126,967
iroshima	2,775	38,064	40,839	102,580	14,934,470	15,037,050
amaguchi	7,350	27,663	35,013	7,404	13,297,011	13,304,415
okushima	2,196	26,232	28,428	231,734	9,917,808	10,149,54
agawa	1,242	21,350	22,592	1,174,611	7,215,071	8,389,682
hime	631	30,573	31,204	102,051	12,527,965	12,630,016
ochi	445	19,666	20,111	290,924	9,131,302	9,422,226
ukuoka	2,160	15,297	17,457	153,000	7,907,198	8,060,198
aga	1,496	17,454	18,950	1,029,544	7,585,871	8,615,415
agasaki	1,134	29,566	30,700	5,278	12,921,549	12,927,227
mamoto	1,688	33,550	35,238	65,036	13,758,631	13,823,667
ita	2,178	20,272	22,450	101,740	8,213,168	8,314,908
iyazaki	1,231	22,418	23,649	36,031	7,239,133	7,325,164
agoshima	949	41,376	42,325	-	12,554,516	12,554,516
TOTAL	130,847	1,519,262	1,650,109	38,442,214	661,699,875	700,142,08

Social Studies Reference Book

To introduce Junior High School students to the social welfare programs and agencies of their city the Osaka Municipal Public Welfare Bureau has written a reference book which may be of interest to other prefectures. The contents include chapters on public assistance, care of children of all categories, work with war sufferers and repatriates, hospital and clinic facilities, programs for the unemployed, housing social education, disaster relief, the Red Cross, Community Chest, volunteers and cooperatives.

The first 10,000 copies have been distributed but orders are now being taken for the next issue due off the press on 10 September 1949. Copies are 20 yen a piece and may be obtained by writing to: Investigation Section (Chosa-ka) Public Welfare Bureau, Osaka Municipal Office, Nakanoshima, Kita Ward, Osaka City.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Coverage for Employees of Labor Unions

On 26 July 1949, the Employment Security Bureau of the Ministry of Labor, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Welfare, issued an instruction ("Shoku-Hatsu" No. 921, dated 7 July 1949) to the effect that since a full-time employee of a labor union is not an employee of the company which employs the union members, and by which he was employed before becoming a full-time employee of the union, the former employer is not obligated under the various social insurance laws for such worker. Since the Labor Union Law prohibits the former employer to pay wages or other compensation to such person who has become a full-time employee of a labor union, his former employment relationship, and any insured status based on such former employment relationship, must be considered as having been terminated. Renewal of the insured status is dependent upon whether the union comes under compulsory coverage provisions of a given social insurance law or, if not compulsorily covered, takes steps to become voluntarily covered. In either case the employer's share of contributions must be borne by the union and not by the former employer.

Prefectural Social Insurance Offices and Social Insurance Branch Offices

Each of the 46 prefectures has a section in the prefectural Welfare Department designated as the "Insurance Section" or, in Yamagata Prefecture, more accurately "Social Insurance Section". This office of the prefectural government is concerned with the administration of Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance, and Seamen's Insurance and with supervision of National Health Insurance.

Thirteen prefectural insurance sections have "Social Insurance Branch Offices" which serve given geographical areas within the prefectures with respect to the administration of Health Insurance, Welfare Pension Insurance and Seamen's Insurance. The entire staffs of these branch offices which are subordinate to the chiefs of the

prefectural insurance sections, are national public service employees. All of the members of the staff of the prefectural insurance section, except some of those assigned to the National Health Insurance Sub-section, are national public service employees. Some of the personnel assigned to the National Health Insurance Sub-section are employees of the prefectural government.

The distribution of the 43 currently existing Social Insurance Branch Offices among the 13 prefectures in which such offices are established is as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Number of Branch Offices</u>
Tokyo	9
Osaka	6
Aichi	6
Fukuoka	5
Hyogo	4
Hokkaido	3
Niigata	2
Kanagawa	2
Shizuoka	2
Nagano	1
Hirosshima	1
Yamaguchi	1
Nagasaki	1
Total	43

Benefits Paid by the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 101 for a brief description of the National Public Service Mutual Aid system of social insurance for government and public workers. Benefit data published in that issue of the Bulletin covered the first three months (April through June) of the fiscal year 1948.

Enclosure No. 3 gives benefit data for the remainder of fiscal year 1948 (July 1948 through March 1949). These data are not complete, inasmuch as the Ministerial Associations to-date have failed to submit current reports for October 1948 and the months following. However, this incompleteness affects merely short-term benefit statistics as long-term benefits are paid only by the government Enterprise Associations. (Ministry officials and those of similar government agencies other than business enterprises receive their long-term protection under the Government Pension System).

During the period reported, there have been in existence 27 associations, 20 of the "Ministerial type" and 7 established in the various "government enterprises." At the end of the fiscal year 1948 (31 March 1949), the former accounted for an estimated average of 1.2 million members (880,000 men and 320,000 women), plus 2.3 million dependents, the latter for 1.1 million (940,000 men and 190,000 women) plus 1.8 million dependents.

Since 1 July 1948, the Mutual Aid Associations have discontinued paying any new benefits claimed for job-connected causes but have continued paying those job-connected claims which had arisen prior to that date. (These are given at the end of Inclosure No. 3). New claims for job-connected benefits are currently paid by each individual Ministry pending enactment of a comprehensive workmen's accident compensation scheme for government and public workers.

Effective 1 July 1949, contribution rates levied on government employees who belong to any of the Ministerial Associations have been increased from 2.2 to 2.5 percent of basic salaries. In most of the Government Enterprise Associations the rate remains as before.

SECTION VIII

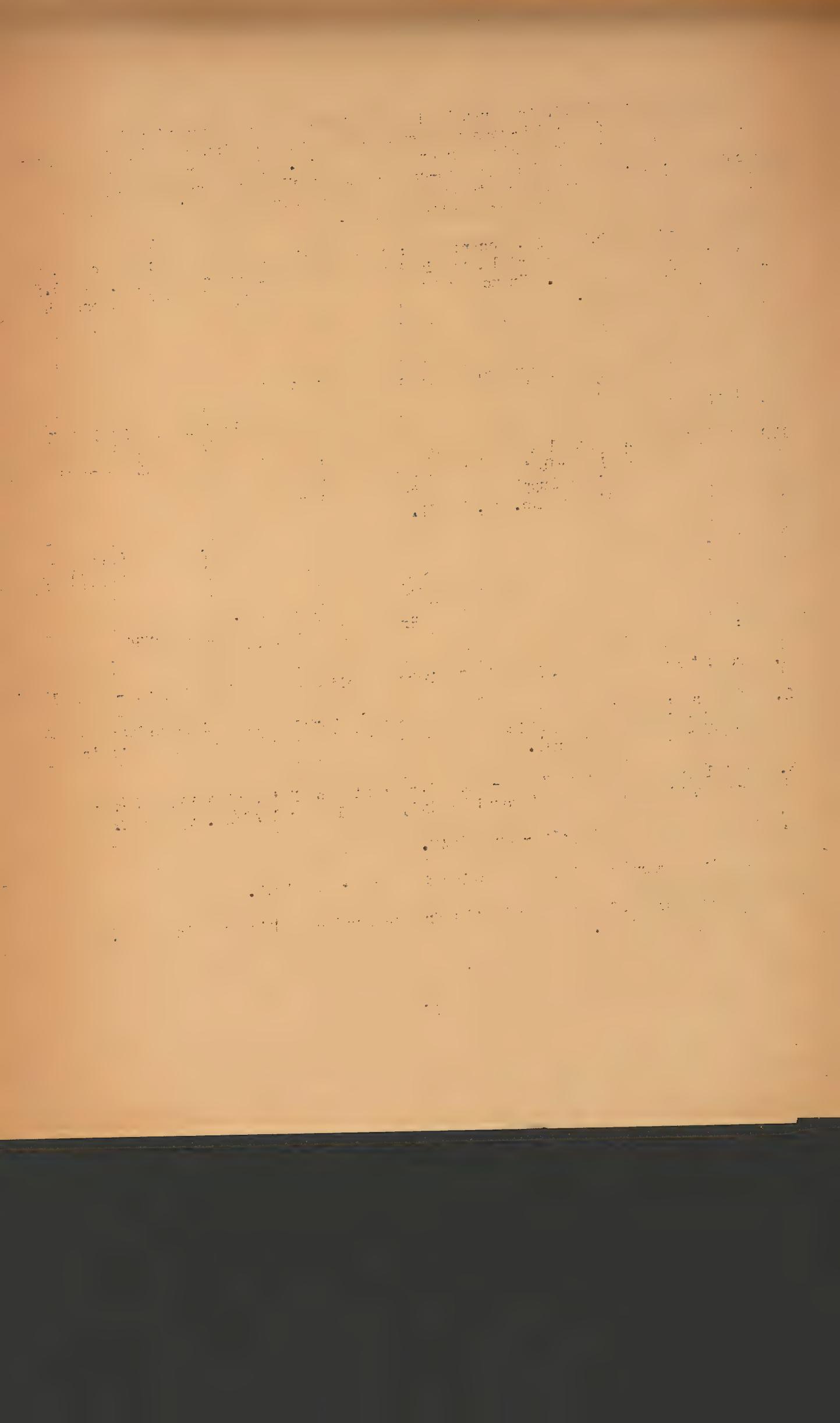
MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILLANCE	DISTRIBUTION
112	7/29/49	A Partial Amendment of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30, 1947).	No	CAT Eighth Army

*C. S. Mallahan, Col M.C.
for: CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief*

6 Incls:

1. Production of Medical, Dental, Sanitary Supplies and Equipment (May - June 1949).
2. Liaison and Coordination of the Work of All Non-Governmental Organization and Individuals Engaging in Disaster Relief Work (Information to Civil Affairs Public Welfare Officers).
3. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations (Kyosai Kumiai) Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month.
4. Japanese Hospital Report - June 1949.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - May 1949.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 23 July 1949.



PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL, DENTAL, SANITARY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
(MAY - JUNE 1949)

Value (Millions of Yen)	Monthly Average					
	JUNE	MAY	1949	1948	1947	1946
Pharmaceuticals: Totals	2,664.0	2,483.0	2,489.0	1,472.0	426.0	121.7
Controlled Medicines	193.0	214.0	216.0	300.0	123.0	1.7
Non-controlled Med.	1,945.0	1,777.0	1,733.0	837.0	145.0	59.0
Home Remedies	526.0	497.0	541.0	336.0	138.0	61.0
Biologics (Passed Assay)	21.0	10.0	5.0	19.7	22.0	7.7
Textile Sanitary Materials	141.0	226.0	191.0	107.0	5.0	2.3
Rubber Medical Goods	57.0	51.0	51.0	21.0	6.8	-
Surgical Instruments	44.0	43.0	34.0	26.0	10.0	2.5
Dental:	Total	40.0	44.0	42.0	25.0	22.2
Dental Materials (exclusive of precious metals)	19.0	18.0	18.0	10.0	4.2	1.7
Dental Instruments	21.0	26.0	24.0	15.0	8.9	2.7
Grand Total	2,967.0	2,862.0	2,813.0	1,671.7	463.8	145.0

Quantitative Unit

Selected Pharmaceuticals:

Mapharsen	Kg	24.5	106.9	88.3	184.9	-	-
Bi Subsal Inj	Liter	2.5	3.3	88.1	444.7	-	-
Sulfathiazole	Kg	6,429.0	11,893.0	8,504.0	6,017.0	-	-
Sulfadiazine	Kg	97.0	100.0	66.0	10.7	-	-
Penicillin	O.U./						
	1,000,000	127,814.0	129,507.0	90,942.0	24,752.0	1,180.0	-

Hexylresorcinol

Crystal	Kg	1,584.2	1,198.5	1,124.6	301.1	-	-
Capsule	EA./1000	7,116.0	6,746.0	3,375.8	499.3	-	-

Biologics (Passed Assay)

Cholera Vaccine cc/1000		28.4	0	4.7	69.9	141,000.0	-
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Diphtheria

Antitoxin cc/1000		37.8	29.5	11.2	91.1	61.1	-
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Diphtheria

Toxoid cc/1000		0	0	0	1,998.7	637.5	-
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Smallpox Dose/1000		4,883.0	1,812.0	1,116.0	1,140.5	3,750.0	-
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Typhoid cc/1000		2,626.0	2,123.5	791.6	2,984.7	11,100.0	-
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Typhus cc/1000		155.7	30.2	31.0	100.3	545.0	-
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Laboratory Animals

(Supplied to Labs)							
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Total		65,719.0	68,348.0	58,777.0	50,178.0	32,645.0	-
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Guinea Pigs each		3,116.0	2,658.0	3,108.0	3,280.0	3,260.0	-
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Rats each		1,493.0	1,675.0	1,359.0	1,032.0	1,136.0	-
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Rabbits each		1,603.0	1,555.0	1,465.0	1,679.0	1,240.0	-
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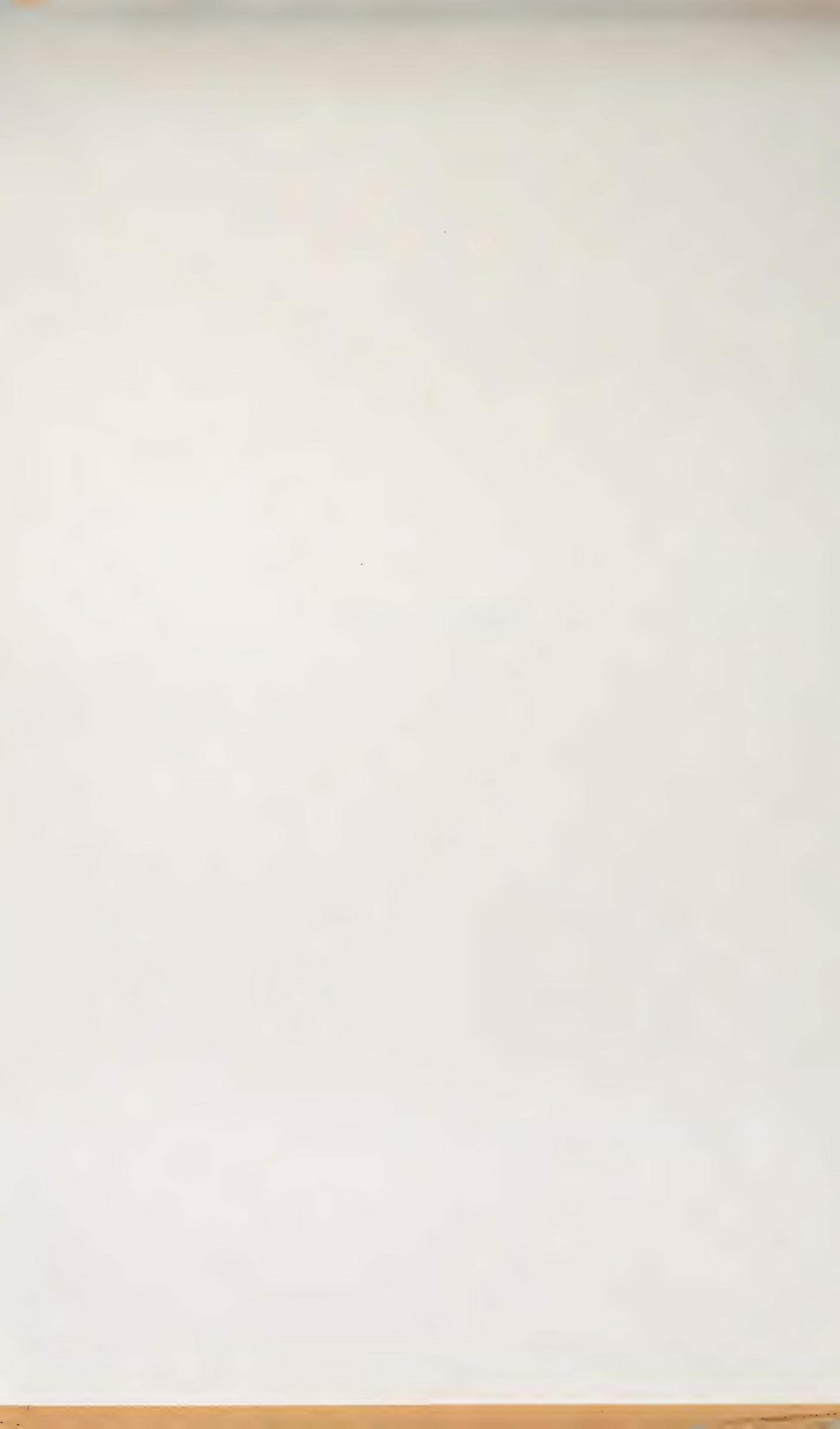
White Mice each		59,507.0	62,460.0	52,845.0	44,187.0	27,009.0	-
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Incl. #1

					Monthly Average		
		JUNE	MAY	1949	1948	1947	1946
<u>Textile San. Materials</u>							
	Total	431.4	792.5	647.4	526.1	312.0	113.0
Absorbent Cotton							
	Lb/1000	278.7	643.2	470.7	321.0	214.3	29.1
Gauze	Lb/1000	94.6	121.2	111.7	105.1	57.5	37.8
Bandage	Lb/1000	58.1	28.1	65.0	100.0	40.2	16.1
Rubber Medical Goods	Kg	90,541.4	77,335.0	81,305.0	69,871.0	49,999.0	-
Surg. Instr.	Piece/1000	3,185.0	3,207.0	3,103.0	2,121.0	1,392.0	-
Dental Instr.	Piece/1000	559.0	586.0	607.0	477.0	326.0	-
Glass Suringes							
	Piece/1000	437.0	464.0	422.0	382.0	399.0	-
<u>Insect & Rodent Control Supplies</u>							
DDT: DDT 100% Lb/1000		144.2	113.1	131.9	53.6	24.4	-
DIT 10% dust							
Lb/1000		853.4	587.3	661.7	318.7	506.2	-240.7
DIT 5% spray							
Gal/1000		257.7	154.2	155.0	180.5	83.4	-
Pyrethrum Emulsion(30x)							
	Gal/1000	13.0	72.8	86.1	32.2	56.8	51.1
Rodenticides	Kg/1000	0	9.5	13.4	14.0	9.2	3.1
<u>Equipment IIT</u>	Total	36,509.0	14,472.0	19,802.0	21,054.0	15,973.0	4,638.0
IIT Duster	Each	14,760.0	6,110.0	7,637.0	6,764.0	7,500.0	3,384.0
Engine Duster	Each	173.0	117.0	53.0	10.0	-	-
Sprayer knapsack type	Each	7,736.0	2,590.0	3,828.0	7,254.0	3,287.0	837.0
Sprayer pump type	Each	4,139.0	1,465.0	3,519.0	3,595.0	1,977.0	417.0
Sprayer hand type	Each	9,702.0	4,190.0	4,765.0	3,431.0	3,209.0	-
<u>X-Ray Film</u>	sq m/1000	No Report	33.3	27.4	29.4	24.7	24.
2½ x 3½	Doz	0	0	67.0	987.0	-	-
4-3/4 x 6½	Doz	0	0	94.0	1,048.0	-	-
5 x 7	Doz	328.0	0	357.0	892.0	-	-
6½ x 8½	Doz	2,008.0	864.0	1,604.0	2,016.0	-	-
8 x 10	Doz	2,298.0	2,228.0	2,175.0	3,696.0	-	-
10 x 12	Doz	26,810.0	27,163.0	27,847.0	22,698.0	-	-
11 x 14	Doz	3,592.0	3,102.0	2,430.0	1,176.0	-	-
14 x 17	Doz	0	0	0	1,209.0	-	-
Dental	Doz	1,658.0	2,560.0	1,325.0	734.0	-	-
120	Roll	10,410.0	4,160.0	7,365.0	4,144.0	-	-
35 mm	Roll	13,381.0	16,048.0	9,518.0	-	-	-
<u>X-Ray Tube</u>	Total	1,139.0	1,078.0	1,152.0	996.0	-	-
Coolidge Type	Each	738.0	764.0	789.0	771.0	-	-
Konotron Type	Each	401.0	314.0	363.0	225.0	-	-

		Monthly Average					
		JUNE	MAY	1949	1948	1947	1946
<u>X-Ray & Electrotherapy</u>							
Equipment	Total	1,034	905.0	1,038.0	923.0	501.0	246.0
X-Ray Machines	Each	343	308.0	376.0	312.0	175.0	163.0
Ultra shortwave	Each	34	51.0	48.0	89.0	48.0	47.0
Ultra Violet ray	Each	114	116.0	96.0	92.0	35.0	15.0
Infra-red ray	Each	36	48.0	31.0	14.0	29.0	21.0
Luminous screens	Each	70	58.0	90.0	140.0	56.0	-
Intensifying screens	Each	424	322.0	389.0	266.0	145.0	-
<u>Electro surgical</u>							
Instruments	Each	13	2.0	8.0	10.0	12.0	-

Inclosure No. 2 missing



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted by National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations
(Kyosai Kumiai), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month July

July 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Days	Amount ¥
(All benefits for non-occupational causes)			
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/			
Ministerial associations	17,004	N.A.	8,527,881
Government enterprise associations	140,300	224,287	9,937,972
b. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	21,936	N.A.	21,006,777
Government enterprise associations	27,248	116,563	24,328,538
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/			
Ministerial associations	25	-	39,552
Government enterprise associations	35	-	18,395
d. Maternity allowance g/			
Ministerial associations	10	-	4,050
Government enterprise associations	34	-	42,442
e. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,171	-	599,032
Government enterprise associations	350	-	189,866
f. Nursing allowances i/			
Ministerial associations	5,349	-	498,193
Government enterprise associations	4,651	-	814,759
g. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	169	-	233,639
Government enterprise associations	755	-	669,358
h. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	1,119	-	2,000,616
Government enterprise associations	1,972	-	6,228,894
i. Education grants l/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	18,000	-	9,917,768
Government enterprise associations	120,309	456,784	16,482,294
b. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,194	-	690,974
Government enterprise associations	7,370	-	1,107,136
c. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	399	-	376,987
Government enterprise associations	1,156	-	353,880
d. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	5	-	4,148

Incl 3

August 1948

	Cases b	Days	Amount £
(All benefits for non-occupational causes)			
A. Short-term Benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/			
Ministerial associations	24,682	85,763	12,511,494
Government enterprise associations	136,558	343,790	15,355,470
b. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	18,394	167,934	19,944,268
Government enterprise associations	28,714	115,718	24,728,365
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/s/			
Ministerial associations	15	-	31,747
Government enterprise associations	73	-	59,712
d. Maternity allowance g/			
Ministerial associations	3	91	3,700
Government enterprise associations	13	168	8,399
e. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	1,751	-	583,894
Government enterprise associations	320	-	163,939
f. Nursing allowances i/			
Ministerial associations	3,355	-	518,502
Government enterprise associations	2,973	-	533,430
g. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	162	-	209,614
Government enterprise associations	685	-	561,082
h. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	476	-	962,899
Government enterprise associations	665	-	1,581,758
i. Education grants l/			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/			
Ministerial associations	16,776	118,474	17,220,832
Government enterprise associations	133,212	653,762	19,549,863
b. Delivery expenses h/			
Ministerial associations	2,245	-	1,151,470
Government enterprise associations	5,710	-	975,867
c. Funeral expenses j/			
Ministerial associations	366	-	736,181
Government enterprise associations	999	-	312,580
d. Calamity benefits k/			
Ministerial associations	28	-	28,971
Government enterprise associations	8	-	12,413

	Cases <u>b/</u>	Days	Amount <u>Y</u>
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(All benefits for non-occupational causes)

A. Short-term benefits c/

1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>			
Ministerial associations	30,626	143,321	17,730,579
Government enterprise associations	188,233	309,596	16,381,283
b. Medical care expenses <u>e/</u>			
Ministerial associations	22,202	217,787	23,718,345
Government enterprise associations	32,342	123,348	30,305,588
c. Sickness & injury allowance <u>f/ s/</u>			
Ministerial associations	37	1,872	71,127
Government enterprise associations	70	2,147	72,520
d. Maternity allowance <u>g/</u>			
Ministerial associations	2	-	1,502
Government enterprise associations	8	-	12,290
e. Delivery expenses <u>h/</u>			
Ministerial associations	1,852	-	1,271,916
Government enterprise associations	298	-	183,151
f. Nursing allowances <u>i/</u>			
Ministerial associations	2,714	-	2,969,563
Government enterprise associations	4,769	-	1,370,216
g. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>			
Ministerial associations	332	-	527,847
Government enterprise associations	562	-	470,272
h. Calamity benefits <u>k/</u>			
Ministerial associations	1,705	-	4,960,000
Government enterprise associations	1,878	-	6,302,002
i. Education grants <u>l/</u>			
Ministerial associations	-	-	-
Government enterprise associations	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses <u>e/</u>			
Ministerial associations	22,056	13,826	13,597,861
Government enterprise associations	154,501	522,814	23,950,631
b. Delivery expenses <u>h/</u>			
Ministerial associations	2,714	-	2,969,563
Government enterprise associations	4,769	-	1,370,217
c. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>			
Ministerial associations	431	-	449,415
Government enterprise associations	1,038	-	973,391
d. Calamity benefits <u>k/</u>			
Ministerial associations	14	-	15,513
Government enterprise associations	6	-	13,720

October 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Pays	Amount \$
(Reports for October 1948 through March 1949 available only from the Government Enterprise Associations)			
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	196,322	3,240,921	12,417,296
b. Medical care expenses e/	39,988	643,080	32,050,004
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/s/	142	-	176,539
d. Maternity allowance g/	8	-	6,976
e. Delivery expenses h/	249	-	258,388
f. Nursing allowances i/	7,064	-	3,600,454
g. Funeral expenses j/	518	-	684,102
h. Calamity benefits k/	3,365	-	7,590,264
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	149,277	2,187,124	23,381,259
b. Delivery expenses h/	8,549	-	10,117,794
c. Funeral expenses j/	1,193	-	1,504,061
d. Calamity benefits k/	4	-	7,052

November 1948

A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	129,486	2,044,603	15,894,908
b. Medical care expenses e/	59,057	995,437	43,027,854
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/s/	115	5,402	159,237
d. Maternity allowance g/	7	-	17,998
e. Delivery expenses h/	279	-	564,184
f. Nursing allowances i/	9,455	-	5,163,320
g. Funeral expenses j/	411	-	663,032
h. Calamity benefits k/	935	-	561
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	120,928	1,748,863	25,173,536
b. Delivery expenses h/	10,011	-	14,543,603
c. Funeral expenses j/	1,350	-	2,042,954
d. Calamity benefits k/	9	-	20,813

December 1948

		Cases b/	Days	Amount £
A.	Short-term benefits c/			
1.	To Primary Insured			
a.	Medical care benefits d/	181,403	2,929,266	31,665,281
b.	Medical care expenses e/	32,326	533,736	46,639,707
c.	Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	151	-	262,424
d.	Maternity allowance g/	18	-	79,199
e.	Delivery expenses h/	666	-	1,625,901
f.	Nursing allowances i/	19,039	-	10,514,929
g.	Funeral expenses j/	858	-	2,075,161
h.	Calamity benefits k/	1,193	-	3,617,836
i.	Education grants l/	-	-	-
2.	To Dependents of Insured			
a.	Medical care expenses e/	139,793	2,026,787	35,477,623
b.	Delivery expenses h/	18,025	-	30,488,040
c.	Funeral expenses j/	2,908	-	4,994,383
d.	Calamity benefits k/	24	-	25,261

January 1949

A.	Short-term benefits c/			
1.	To Primary Insured			
a.	Medical care benefits d/	180,979	2,892,343	31,277,195
b.	Medical care expenses e/	30,454	452,044	42,452,854
c.	Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	108	6,280	223,097
d.	Maternity allowance g/	26	968	104,592
e.	Delivery expenses h/	461	-	1,233,467
f.	Nursing allowances i/	13,372	-	7,488,095
g.	Funeral expenses j/	577	-	1,563,831
h.	Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i.	Education grants l/	-	-	-
2.	To Dependents of Insured			
a.	Medical care expenses e/	197,508	2,878,566	32,484,080
b.	Delivery expenses h/	11,107	-	18,971,752
c.	Funeral expenses j/	1,800	-	3,205,494
d.	Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-

February 1949

	Cases b/	Pays	Amount £
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	167,492	2,573,132	35,463,937
b. Medical care expenses e/	95,417	1,634,332	25,504,199
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	164	-	378,904
d. Maternity allowance g/	94	-	237,672
e. Delivery expenses h/	554	-	1,724,301
f. Nursing allowances i/	14,722	-	8,973,834
g. Funeral expenses j/	703	-	3,285,205
h. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	167,256	2,391,267	36,106,155
b. Delivery expenses h/	14,216	-	33,239,147
c. Funeral expenses j/	2,331	-	5,513,438
d. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-

March 1949

	Cases b/	Pays	Amount £
A. Short-term benefits c/			
1. To Primary Insured			
a. Medical care benefits d/	194,311	2,858,289	56,140,847
b. Medical care expenses e/	47,411	800,491	57,311,638
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/ s/	2,618	-	837,685
d. Maternity allowance g/	52	-	225,971
e. Delivery expenses h/	738	-	2,438,383
f. Nursing allowances i/	14,484	-	8,392,380
g. Funeral expenses j/	829	-	2,903,365
h. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-
i. Education grants l/	-	-	-
2. To Dependents of Insured			
a. Medical care expenses e/	232,771	3,324,050	49,162,244
b. Delivery expenses h/	15,488	-	35,681,278
c. Funeral expenses j/	2,647	-	6,645,101
d. Calamity benefits k/	-	-	-

July 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Amount £
(These benefits are paid only by government Enterprise Associations. All benefits are for non-occupational causes)		
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	9,536	2,819,140
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	14	6,860
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	639	368,579
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	2,241	284,557
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	29	3,893
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	423	270,863

August 1948

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	9,826	3,455,251
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	18	7,667
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	703	428,418
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	7,397	817,129
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	285	31,207
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	752	290,642

September 1948

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	6,572	3,204,859
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	6	1,320
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	479	452,370
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	21,177	2,210,745
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	18	7,667
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	1,776	402,243

See footnotes at end of table.

October 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Amount £
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	5,424	4,208,698
b. Invalidity allowance n/	11	5,410
c. Survivors' allowance o/	369	867,242
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	2,582	371,412
b. Invalidity pensions q/	14	3,592
c. Survivors' pensions r/	380	958,080

November 1948

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	5,378	15,755,330
b. Invalidity allowance n/	5	1,510
c. Survivors' allowance o/	377	1,331,505
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	7,962	961,558
b. Invalidity pensions q/	280	30,875
c. Survivors' pensions r/	738	415,100

December 1948

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance m/	10,358	52,690,373
b. Invalidity allowance n/	2	6,785
c. Survivors' allowance o/	766	5,744,655
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions p/	19,178	2,562,883
b. Invalidity pensions q/	442	47,298
c. Survivors' pensions r/	1,640	932,993

See footnotes at end of table.

January 1949 a/

	Cases b/	Amount £
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	9,659	48,088,997
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	2	2,720
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	510	5,013,730
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	1,552	225,245
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	18	3,167
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	398	815,316

February 1949

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	12,457	67,269,465
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	2	19,715
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	558	7,749,920
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	9,636	1,216,636
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	288	265,223
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	850	300,754

March 1949

1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	13,392	110,887,687
b. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	2	4,225
c. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	744	11,817,331
2. Pensions		
a. Retirement pensions <u>p/</u>	22,638	3,358,551
b. Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	540	75,293
c. Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	2,321	906,999

See footnotes at end of table.

July 1948 a/

	Cases b/	Amount £
(All benefits for occupational causes)		
A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	1,393	781,991
b. Medical care expenses e/	954	529,720
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	7	1,697
d. Funeral expenses j/	-	-
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	10	43,451
b. Survivors' allowance o/	37	115,298
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	692	1,058,547
b. Survivors' pensions r/	1,323	4,043,372

August 1948

A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	2,494	1,489,385
b. Medical care expenses e/	973	559,814
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	1	480
d. Funeral expenses j/	2	7,509
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	42	612,061
b. Survivors' allowance o/	76	251,664
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions q/	1,065	2,284,610
b. Survivors' pensions r/	3,012	7,863,478

September 1948

A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	2,087	1,434,303
b. Medical care expenses e/	937	621,904
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	691
d. Funeral expenses j/	2	3,980

Cases b/ Amount £

B.	Long-term Benefits c/			
1.	Lump-sum Grants			
a.	Invalidity allowance n/	51	554,320	
b.	Survivors' allowance o/	49	114,305	
2.	Pensions			
a.	Invalidity pensions g/	1,433	3,716,921	
b.	Survivors' pensions r/	6,381	19,986,237	

October 1948 a/

A.	Short-term benefits c/			
a.	Medical care benefits d/	1,440	962,387	
b.	Medical care expenses e/	1,356	648,581	
c.	Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	3,563	
d.	Funeral expenses j/	6	31,914	
B.	Long-term Benefits c/			
1.	Lump-sum Grants			
a.	Invalidity allowance n/	41	385,907	
b.	Survivors' allowance o/	54	630,051	
2.	Pensions			
a.	Invalidity pensions g/	213	496,473	
b.	Survivors' pensions r/	719	3,832,043	

November 1948

A.	Short-term benefits c/			
a.	Medical care benefits d/	1,538	1,321,908	
b.	Medical care expenses e/	1,059	690,231	
c.	Sickness & injury allowance f/	1	500	
d.	Funeral expenses j/	7	32,795	
B.	Long-term Benefits			
1.	Lump-sum Grants			
a.	Invalidity allowance n/	61	921,838	
b.	Survivors' allowance o/	32	302,130	
2.	Pensions			
a.	Invalidity pensions g/	565	1,144,920	
b.	Survivors' pensions r/	2,272	4,758,611	

December 1948

	Cases b/	Amount \$
A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	3,386	2,890,515
b. Medical care expenses e/	736	730,733
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	2	1,791
d. Funeral expenses j/	3	27,646
B. Long-term Benefits		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	67	1,229,021
b. Survivors' allowance o/	20	1,261,036
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	975	1,774,454
b. Survivors' pensions r/	3,795	9,990,823

January 1949

A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	1,330	1,150,658
b. Medical care expenses e/	410	379,187
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	-	-
d. Funeral expenses j/	3	27,646
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	38	904,352
b. Survivors' allowance o/	16	418,598
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	81	202,925
b. Survivors' pensions r/	351	1,091,094

February 1949

A. Short-term benefits c/		
a. Medical care benefits d/	1,636	1,292,893
b. Medical care expenses e/	212	317,562
c. Sickness & injury allowance f/	3	1,034
d. Funeral expenses j/	8	28,074
B. Long-term Benefits c/		
1. Lump-sum Grants		
a. Invalidity allowance n/	36	702,526
b. Survivors' allowance o/	14	69,360
2. Pensions		
a. Invalidity pensions g/	648	983,240
b. Survivors' pensions r/	2,508	4,989,005

March 1949

Cases b/ Amount ¥

A.	Short-term benefits <u>c/</u>		
a.	Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	3,027	2,164,625
b.	Medical care expenses <u>e/</u>	292	392,438
c.	Sickness & injury allowance <u>f/</u>	7	42,521
d.	Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>		
B.	Long-term Benefits <u>c/</u>		
1.	Lump-sum Grants		
a.	Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	92	2,604,375
b.	Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	3	7,314
2.	Pensions		
a.	Invalidity pensions <u>q/</u>	1,203	2,537,083
b.	Survivors' pensions <u>r/</u>	4,522	12,380,935

Footnotes:

*/ Source: Allowance Bureau, Ministry of Finance. All cases and amounts are reported to be those actually paid in the month under review.

a/ The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness requiring treatment in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases.

c/ The description of individual benefits given below follows the provisions of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, effective 1 July 1948, and administrative ordinances based thereon. Prior to the effective date of that law, each association made its own benefit provisions. Thus there was an appreciable variety. By and large, the benefit provisions of the new law are more liberal than those in effect prior thereto. One important difference lies in the exclusion of all duty-connected benefits as no longer payable by Mutual Aid associations after 1 July 1948.

d/ Medical care, including surgical and dental care, and hospitalization provided free of charge to primary insured and at half cost to his dependents for not more than three years for any one illness or injury; also nursing care to the extent the association deems it necessary. In the reports received the type of care given is not broken down. Dependents' medical care, when given in kind is included here. However, more often, the reimbursement provision is said to be applied to dependents, see below.

e/ Reimbursement for medical care received from other than insurance doctors or institutions and paid for by the insured himself. Reimbursement is made at the rates set by the association but not exceeding actual cost to the insured. Medical care expenses incurred on behalf of dependents are reimbursed at 50 percent thereof.

f/ Payable to primary insured, beginning with the fourth day of sickness, for as long as he is unable to serve but not more than 60 days - provided he is not paid his regular salary. The rate is 80 percent of daily base pay or, in case hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents, 60 percent of daily base pay. In tuberculosis cases the period is extended to three years.

g/ Also called "delivery allowance." It is payable 42 days before and 42 days after delivery at a rate of 80 percent of the daily base pay.

h/ Also called "childbirth expense." It is a flat one month's base pay (one-half month's base pay for dependents) paid at childbirth.

i/ Payable upon childbirth to the insured or dependent at the rate of ¥100 per month for the duration of the nursing period but not exceeding six months. In the reports received no distinction is made between primary insured and dependents among the cases listed.

i/ A flat one month's base pay but not less than £2,000 (one-half month's base pay but not less than £1,000 at the death of a dependent) payable to the person holding the funeral for the deceased.

k/ Consist of two kinds of benefit (1) a death benefit due in cases of death caused by natural disasters and analogous to the ordinary funeral benefit - see footnote j above - but paid in addition thereto; (2) a lump-sum paid to the primary insured who lost part or all of his residence due to natural disaster; the amount varies according to length of service from 1 to 3 months' base pay. In the above listing, all calamity benefits have been lumped together.

l/ Abolished by the new law. Formerly paid by the Policemen's Mutual Aid Association in respect of primary-school-age children.

m/ Also called "separation lump-sum." It is paid to a member retiring or separated from the service after, at least, six months' but not more than 20 years' membership. Depending on the length of his service it varies from 10 to 485 times his daily base pay. If he receives also an invalidity allowance, the two allowances combined must not exceed 22 months' base pay.

n/ Also called "disability lump sum." It is granted to a member covered for at least three months for smaller cases of invalidity or disabling illness continuing after the expiration of the three-year medical care benefit or expenses. It is a flat amount of ten months' base pay and is subject to the above maximum (see foregoing footnote).

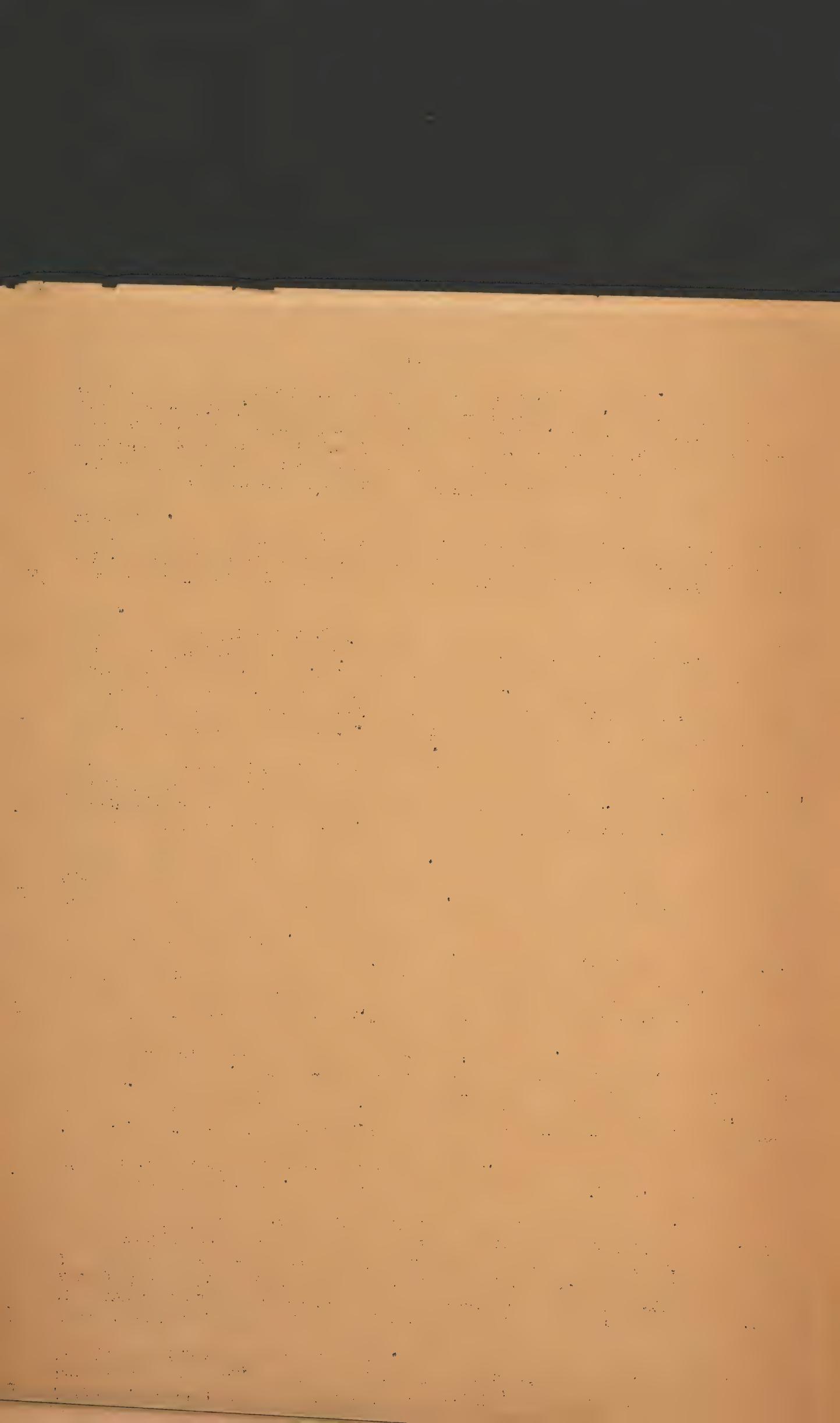
o/ Also called "lump sum for bereaved family." Payable when no survivors qualifying for a survivors pension are left or the deceased was an invalid pensioned prior to completing 20 years of service.

p/ Also called "separation annuity." Payable to workers retired after at least 20 years' service from the time they reach age 50 until death. The annual pension amount is four times the worker's monthly base pay plus an additional four days' for each year served in excess of twenty.

q/ Also called "disability annuity." Payable for major invalidity or disabling illness of more than three years' duration on the same qualifying conditions as the invalidity allowance (see footnote n above). Depending on the degree of disability, the annual pension amounts to 4 or 5 times the monthly base pay plus an additional three days' base pay for each year of membership in excess of 10 and an additional 4 days' base pay for each year of membership in excess of 20.

r/ Also called "annuity for bereaved family." It is paid to the surviving family after death of a member or pensioner insured for 20 years or more and amounts to one-half the retirement pension he was receiving or would have been entitled to receive.

s/ The new law does provide for a so-called "absence-allowance" payable at the rate of 60 percent of daily base pay for a specified number of days if the member's absence from work for justified reasons enumerated in the law - provided no pay was received for the period of absence. Since the latter provision is seldom realized, the benefit is paid very infrequently. In the above table these have been included with the sickness and injury allowance.



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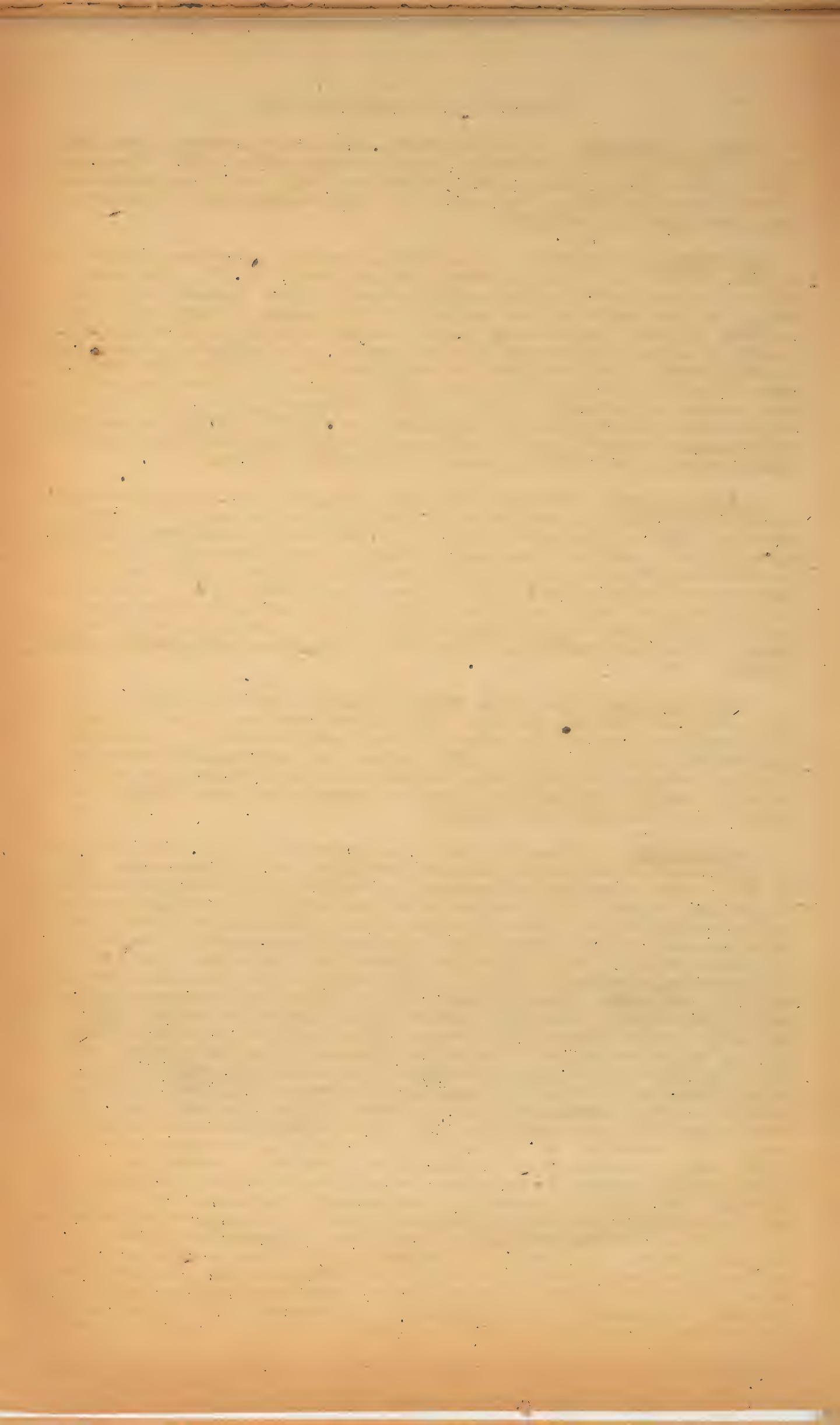
Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals in Japan in June 1949 (3,015) rose slightly over the number for the previous month (2,970). The average number of tuberculosis sanatoria remained the same (294), as did the average number of mental hospitals (122) and leprosaria (13). The average number of general hospitals rose from 2,541 to 2,586.

Bed Capacity: The average bed capacity of hospitals operating this month was 249,327, slightly lower than the average for last month (249,520). The average daily bed capacity of tuberculosis sanatoria was 54,541 as compared with 54,134 last month. The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients including those available in general hospitals was 76,612, slightly more than in May (75,641). The bed capacity of mental hospitals was 15,540 as compared with 15,364 the previous month. The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those available in general hospitals, was 17,138 as against 16,918 in May. The bed capacity of leprosaria remained approximately the same, 9,146 in June and 9,145 in May. The bed capacity of general hospitals dropped this month from 170,877 to 170,127 of the total beds available in general hospitals this month, 22,098 (13 percent) were for tuberculosis patients, and 1,598 (1 percent) were for mental patients.

In-Patient Load: The average daily in-patient load of all hospitals in Japan for June was 162,333, as compared to 157,573 in May, an increase of 3 percent. The in-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria (43,827) was 5 percent higher than last month (41,604); including tuberculosis patients in general hospitals it was 66,057. For mental hospitals the average daily number of in-patients (12,605) was 3 percent higher than the corresponding number in the previous month (12,287); including mental patients in general hospitals it was 14,176. For leprosaria the number of in-patients (8,305) rose 5 percent over May (7,883). For general hospitals the daily in-patient load this month (97,596) increased 2 percent over last month's average (95,599).

Out-Patient Load: The average number of visits reported for out-patient clinics in all hospitals (321,112) increased 5 percent over last month's total (305,299). For tuberculosis sanatoria the number of out-patients decreased 2 percent from a daily average of 4,716 in May to 4,600 in June. For mental hospitals there was a 3 percent decrease, from 495 to 481, and for leprosaria a decrease from 22 to 15. The daily average of out-patients in general hospitals this month (316,016) was 5 percent higher than last month (300,066).

Bed Occupancy: In June, the average daily occupancy of all hospitals amounted to 65.1 percent of bed capacity in Japan, as compared to 63.2 last month. Half (23) of the prefectures reported bed occupancy ratios within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average. In 14 prefectures the occupancy was more than 10 percent below the national figure, including two prefectures (Yamanashi and Saitama) where the rates were more than 20 percent below. Nine prefectures exceeded the national average by more than 10 percent, including Tokyo-to with a ratio over 20 percent higher. For tuberculosis sanatoria the average daily occupancy ratio was 80.4 as compared with 77.2 last month. There was considerable variation in the occupancy ratios. Only 13 fell within a range of 10 percent plus or minus of the national figure. In 21 prefectures the occupancy ratio was more than 10 above the national average and in 12 it was as much below. Yamanashi and Wakayama Prefectures reported ratios (117.2 and 116.2 respectively) more than 40 percent above the national average, while Ishikawa had a ratio (55.7) more than 30 percent below. The daily occupancy ratio for all tuberculosis beds including those in general hospitals was 86.2, as compared with 83.0 last month. Occupancy ratios in mental hospitals also showed considerable variation. For all Japan the ratio was 81.1 as compared to 80.0 last month. Only 13 prefectures had ratios within a range of 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 19 prefectures had ratios more than 10 percent above, and 12 below. The remaining 2 prefectures have no mental hospitals. Iwate Prefecture had a ratio (173.3) over twice as high as the national average, and the ratios in Toyama (130.6) and Shimane (123.7) were more than 50 percent above the national. At the other extreme, Aomori and Aichi Prefectures, with ratios of 46.5 and 42.0 respectively, were more than 40 percent below the national average. The occupancy ratio for all beds reserved for mental patients including these in general hospitals was 82.7, as compared with 80.5 last month. The occupancy ratio for leprosaria in Japan was 90.8 as compared with 86.2 last month. For the 10 prefectures having



leprosaria, rates ranged from 66.2 in Yamanashi to 114.2 in Shizuoka. For general hospitals the ratio of beds occupied to bed capacity was 57.4 this month as compared to 55.9 in May. Half (23) of the prefecture had ratios within 10 percent plus or minus range of the national figure, 15 were below this range and 8 above. There were 2 prefectures with occupancy ratios over 30 percent below the national ratio -- Saitama (36.8) and Yamanashi (34.9). Tottori Prefecture had a ratio (75.8) over 30 percent above.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JUNE 1949

1/ TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient Treatment Visits
All Japan	3,015	249,327	483,445	162,333	321,112
Hokkaido	212	14,434	34,191	8,907	25,284
Aomori	38	3,898	6,313	2,826	3,487
Iwate	49	3,927	7,694	2,614	5,080
Miyagi	65	6,438	11,515	4,857	6,658
Akita	39	3,106	7,061	1,859	5,202
Yamagata	29	2,752	5,593	1,880	3,713
Fukushima	52	3,770	8,156	2,357	5,799
Ibaraki	68	4,478	6,092	2,402	3,690
Tochigi	43	3,280	12,553	1,844	10,709
Gumma	40	3,775	5,401	2,826	2,575
Saitama	105	4,602	7,612	2,282	5,330
Chiba	72	7,334	9,150	5,223	3,927
Tokyo	260	26,550	56,599	23,040	33,559
Kanagawa	122	11,238	18,942	7,490	11,452
Niigata	76	5,782	12,405	4,070	8,335
Toyama	40	2,776	6,538	1,952	4,586
Ishikawa	57	4,444	7,891	2,664	5,227
Fukui	26	1,602	3,018	987	2,031
Yamanashi	24	1,207	1,738	576	1,162
Nagano	71	5,138	7,908	2,962	4,946
Gifu	48	2,877	6,399	2,026	4,373
Shizuoka	62	6,414	9,911	3,517	6,394
Aichi	124	9,393	19,495	5,509	13,986
Mie	64	4,460	8,024	2,419	5,605
Shiga	27	1,638	3,225	1,079	2,146
Kyoto	78	8,415	12,902	4,580	8,322
Osaka	137	17,451	28,494	9,613	18,881
Hyogo	124	9,264	18,570	5,882	12,688
Nara	17	1,070	2,183	579	1,604
Wakayama	23	1,580	3,234	964	2,270
Tottori	18	1,732	3,737	1,325	2,412
Shimane	21	1,837	3,412	1,394	2,018
Okayama	56	6,262	9,383	4,671	4,712
Hiroshima	81	6,290	12,308	3,379	8,929
Yamaguchi	68	4,762	8,659	2,524	6,135
Tokushima	29	1,936	2,783	1,277	1,506
Kagawa	34	2,732	4,294	1,931	2,363
Ehime	42	2,939	5,825	1,683	4,142
Kochi	37	1,700	3,374	1,170	2,204
Fukuoka	139	12,637	45,359	9,027	36,332
Saga	52	3,132	5,990	2,173	3,817
Nagasaki	63	4,516	10,647	2,577	8,070
Kumamoto	66	5,152	8,127	3,751	4,376
Oita	37	2,965	3,146	1,754	1,392
Miyazaki	36	1,714	3,173	1,053	2,120
Kagoshima	44	3,918	4,421	2,858	1,563

1/ All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JUNE 1949
1/ TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient Treatment Visits
All Japan	294	54,514	48,427	43,827	4,600
Hokkaido	13	2,494	1,872	1,722	150
Aomori	3	680	571	547	24
Iwate	3	651	715	584	131
Miyagi	4	1,200	1,301	1,143	158
Akita	4	785	516	461	55
Yamagata	3	267	303	252	51
Fukushima	3	940	694	548	146
Ibaraki	8	1,607	1,186	1,123	63
Tochigi	3	700	596	582	14
Gumma	7	492	511	443	68
Saitama	6	956	978	792	186
Chiba	14	2,691	2,942	2,620	322
Tokyo	30	6,211	6,293	5,897	396
Kanagawa	13	2,976	2,684	2,397	287
Niigata	10	1,266	1,255	1,147	108
Toyama	2	785	822	775	47
Ishikawa	6	1,253	747	698	49
Fukui	3	451	366	323	43
Yamanashi	1	116	138	136	2
Nagano	9	1,458	1,293	1,219	74
Gifu	6	831	841	781	60
Shizuoka	4	1,097	1,160	1,011	149
Aichi	10	2,709	2,054	1,774	280
Mie	5	821	619	535	84
Shiga	5	373	361	352	9
Kyoto	7	1,559	1,285	1,190	95
Osaka	12	4,439	2,782	2,576	206
Hyogo	20	2,640	2,268	1,788	480
Nara	2	180	159	152	7
Wakayama	2	136	163	158	5
Tottori	1	63	47	43	4
Shimane	1	454	506	487	19
Okayama	4	885	749	729	20
Hiroshima	9	1,975	1,394	1,213	181
Yamaguchi	5	496	469	445	24
Tokushima	2	732	780	684	96
Kagawa	2	172	175	170	5
Ehime	3	775	692	684	8
Kochi	2	140	142	122	20
Fukuoka	23	2,738	2,506	2,337	169
Saga	3	690	752	678	74
Nagasaki	4	208	207	167	40
Kumamoto	3	890	1,013	905	108
Oita	5	449	398	386	12
Miyazaki	1	50	56	49	7
Kagoshima	8	1,033	1,066	1,002	64

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.

JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JUNE 1949

1/
MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	122	15,540	13,086	12,605	481
Hokkaido	6	396	462	431	31
Aomori	1	86	40	40	-
Iwate	1	60	104	104	-
Miyagi	2	236	207	206	1
Akita	1	121	124	119	5
Yamagata	1	125	132	127	5
Fukushima	2	133	160	158	2
Ibaraki	2	115	96	95	1
Tochigi	4	272	266	237	29
Gumma	1	300	360	351	9
Saitama	4	431	329	305	24
Chiba	4	511	416	345	71
Tokyo	12	3,272	2,919	2,861	58
Kanagawa	6	824	646	640	6
Niigata	1	190	239	228	11
Toyama	2	98	132	128	4
Ishikawa	3	256	195	191	4
Fukui	1	105	153	111	42
Yamanashi	1	52	61	57	4
Nagano	2	266	228	226	2
Gifu	1	199	195	192	3
Shizuoka	3	264	326	310	16
Aichi	5	607	258	255	3
Mie	1	150	116	115	1
Shiga	1	150	117	116	1
Kyoto	5	539	363	356	7
Osaka	5	1,545	1,166	1,143	23
Hyogo	6	1,161	685	674	11
Nara	2	181	104	101	3
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	79	74	5
Shimane	1	38	48	47	1
Okayama	1	196	212	212	-
Hiroshima	4	293	285	279	6
Yamaguchi	2	98	110	99	11
Tokushima	3	223	176	171	5
Kagawa	1	90	63	61	2
Ehime	1	180	179	173	6
Kochi	2	174	152	142	10
Fukuoka	6	590	400	383	17
Saga	3	328	340	317	23
Nagasaki	2	90	52	44	8
Kumamoto	2	137	117	117	-
Oita	3	126	95	90	5
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	4	257	179	174	5

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.

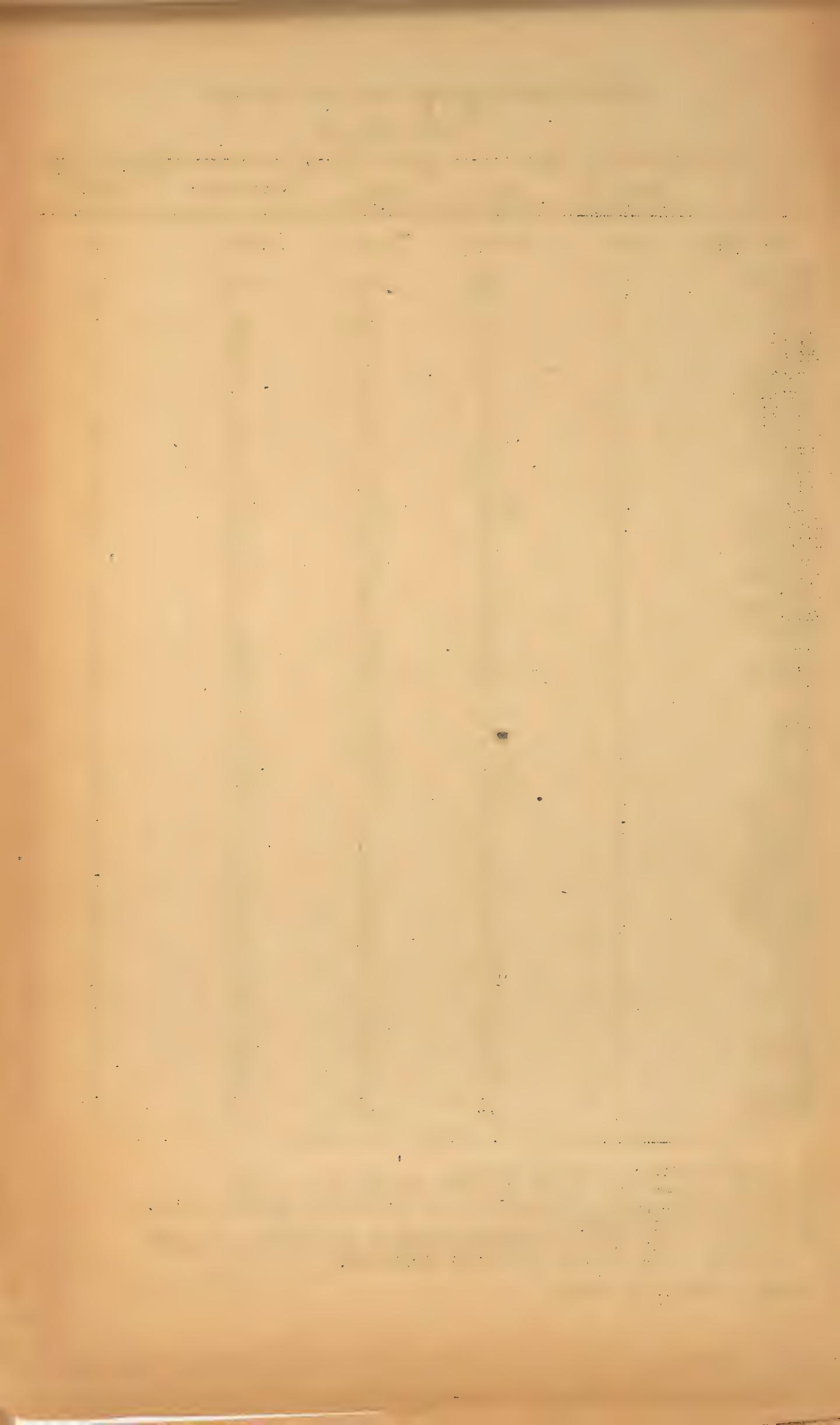
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JUNE 1949

1/ LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patient	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	13	9,146	8,320	8,305	15
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	600	605	605	-
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	650	510	510	-
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,200	962	962	-
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,112	1,112	-
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	43	43	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	218	257	249	8
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,550	2,196	2,196	-
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	643	650	643	7
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,120	1,111	1,111	-
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	900	874	874	-

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.

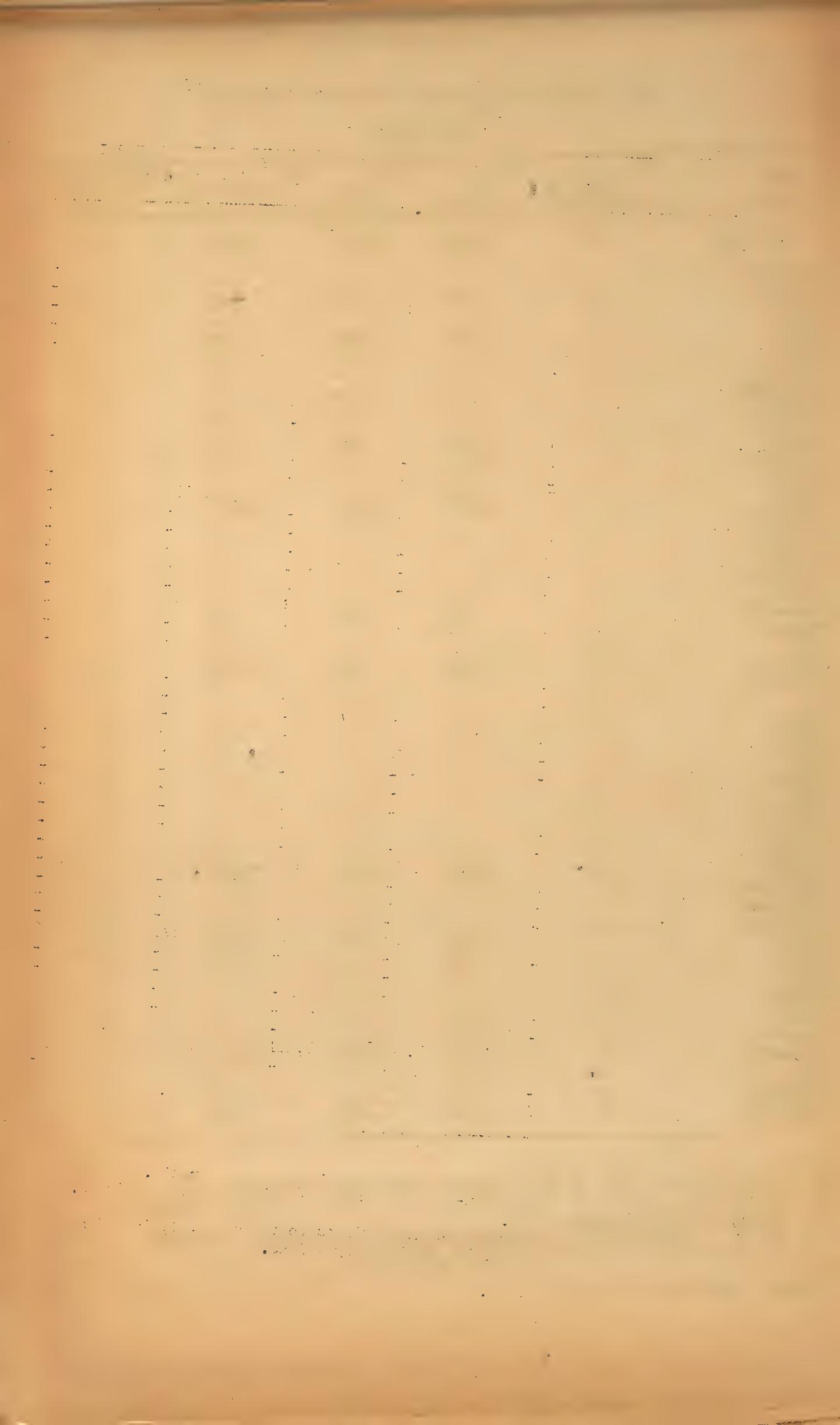
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

Source: Ministry of Welfare.



JAPANESE HOSPITAL STRENGTH REPORT FOR JUNE 1949

1/
OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ Total Patients	4/ In-Patients	5/ Out-Patient treatment visits
All Japan	2,586	170,127	413,612	97,596	316,016
Hokkaido	193	11,544	31,857	6,754	25,103
Aomori	33	2,532	5,097	1,634	3,463
Iwate	45	3,216	6,875	1,926	4,949
Miyagi	58	4,352	9,497	2,998	6,499
Akita	34	2,200	6,421	1,279	5,142
Yamagata	25	2,360	5,157	1,500	3,657
Fukushima	47	2,697	7,303	1,652	5,651
Ibaraki	58	2,755	4,810	1,184	3,626
Tochigi	36	2,308	11,692	1,025	10,667
Gumma	31	1,784	3,568	1,070	2,498
Saitama	95	3,215	6,304	1,184	5,120
Chiba	54	4,132	5,791	2,258	3,533
Tokyo	217	17,867	46,274	13,170	33,104
Kanagawa	103	7,438	15,612	4,453	11,159
Niigata	65	4,326	10,913	2,696	8,217
Toyama	36	1,892	5,583	1,048	4,535
Ishikawa	48	2,934	6,950	1,776	5,174
Fukui	22	1,046	2,499	554	1,945
Yamanashi	21	974	1,496	340	1,156
Nagano	60	3,415	6,387	1,517	4,870
Gifu	41	1,847	5,363	1,053	4,310
Shizuoka	53	4,835	8,168	1,947	6,221
Aichi	110	6,078	17,183	3,480	13,703
Mie	58	3,489	7,288	1,768	5,520
Shiga	21	1,115	2,747	611	2,136
Kyoto	65	6,317	11,254	3,034	8,220
Osaka	120	11,477	24,546	5,894	18,652
Hyogo	98	5,463	15,618	3,421	12,197
Nara	13	709	1,919	325	1,594
Wakayama	22	1,443	3,071	806	2,265
Tottori	15	1,594	3,613	1,209	2,404
Shimane	20	1,345	2,858	859	1,999
Okayama	49	2,632	6,227	1,535	4,692
Hirosshima	67	4,022	10,629	1,887	8,742
Yamaguchi	61	4,168	8,079	1,980	6,099
Tokushima	25	982	1,827	422	1,405
Kagawa	30	1,827	3,406	1,057	2,349
Ehime	38	1,984	4,954	827	4,127
Kochi	33	1,386	3,080	906	2,174
Fukuoka	109	9,309	42,453	6,307	36,146
Saga	46	2,114	4,898	1,178	3,720
Nagasaki	57	4,218	10,387	2,365	8,022
Kumamoto	59	3,005	5,884	1,617	4,267
Oita	29	2,390	2,653	1,278	1,375
Miyazaki	35	1,663	3,118	1,004	2,114
Kagoshima	31	1,728	2,303	808	1,495

1/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more, excluding mental hospitals, leprosaria and sanatoria.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Sum of average number of in-patients and out-patient treatment visits.

4/ Average of daily count.

5/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: MAY, 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of May 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age) and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in May.

Live Births: There were 203,738 births in May compared with 220,891 in April.

The birth rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 11 percent from 33.6 last month to 30.0 currently. This was the fourth consecutive month showing a decrease. There was little difference in the May birth rates for the last 3 years, with 30.0 recorded in 1949, 29.7 in 1948, and 30.4 in 1947. However, the current rate was 21 percent greater than the May median rate (24.8) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

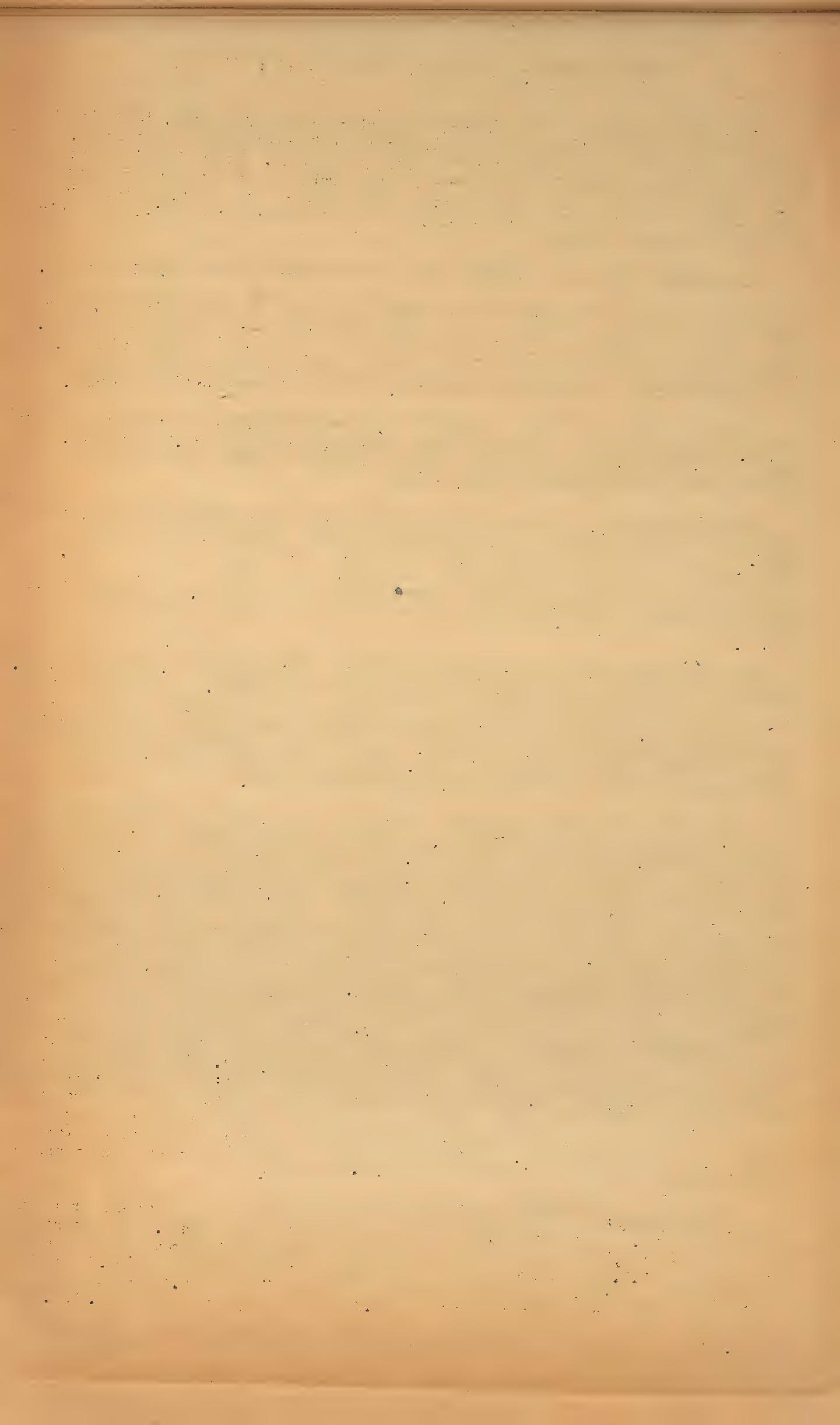
The birth rate of all "shi" combined (29.1) was slightly less than for all "gun" (30.5). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 24.6 in Nara to 40.7 in Aomori. There were 35 prefectural rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, only 5 were higher and 6 were lower.

Deaths (all ages): During May there were 78,768 deaths compared with 84,155 in April. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) declined for the last two months. The current decrease was nearly 10 percent, from 12.8 last month to 11.6 this month. The rate for May this year was 5 percent greater than for the corresponding month last year (11.1), but was 17 percent less than that (14.0) recorded in May 1947 and 24 percent less than the May median rate for the 7 year period 1935-1941 (15.3).

The death rate for all "shi" combined was 11.1 compared with 11.9 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 9.5 in Kanagawa to 15.9 in Toyama. Rates for 30 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Five prefectures (Toyama, Iwate, Ishikawa, Aomori, and Niigata) recorded rates more than 20 percent greater than the national figure. An additional 7 prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the all Japan level. Only 4 prefectures (Kanagawa, Tokyo, Shizuoka, and Tochigi) had rates more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes this month are shown in table 3. A total of 53,306 deaths (2 out of every 3 deaths) was attributed to these 10 causes. Increases over last month's rates were recorded for 5 causes and decreases for 5. The largest increase (nearly 50 percent) was in the measles death rate from 27.2 last month to 40.6 currently. Measles appeared among the 10 leading causes of death for the first time this year, in eighth position. Accidental death was also included among the top causes for the first time, holding seventh place. The 2 diseases included in the leading causes last month which do not appear this month are congenital debility and bronchitis. The death rate for accidents increased 10 percent from 38.6 to 42.3. Smaller increases were recorded for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, cancer and other malignant tumors, and tuberculosis (all forms). Decreases of from 13 to 25 percent were registered for pneumonia (all forms), senility, diseases of the heart, intracranial lesions of vascular origin, and nephritis (all forms). Compared with May 1948, the current rates were lower for only 3 of these causes: nephritis (all forms) by 15 percent; diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines by 12 percent; and tuberculosis (all forms) by 2 percent. The current measles death rate was nearly 4 times as high as that recorded in May 1948. The rate for pneumonia (all forms) was 26 percent greater than the rate in the corresponding month last year, and 5 other causes recorded rates from 3 to 9 percent higher.

Infant deaths: The number of infant deaths in May was the lowest number in any month this year. There were 13,794 compared with 15,944 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births in the corresponding month) decreased 6 percent from 72.2 to 67.7. The current rate was 19 percent greater than that (56.7) for May 1948 but was 11 percent less than the corresponding 1947 rate (76.1) and more than 30 percent less than the May median rate (97.8) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.



The rate for all "shi" combined (62.3) was 12 percent less than for all "gun" (70.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 117.3 in Ishikawa to 40.0 in Kanagawa. Only 15 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. In 14 prefectures they were higher and in 17 they were lower. Four prefectures (Ishikawa, Iwate, Aomori, and Toyama) had rates more than 50 percent over the national average. Kochi, Tokyo-to, and Kanagawa had rates more than 30 percent lower than the national.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births in the corresponding month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in May are shown in table 4. These 10 causes accounted for 11,605 deaths or 84 percent of all infant deaths in May. Only 3 increases were recorded over last month's rates (measles, whooping cough, and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines); decreases were recorded for 6 of the causes; and the rate for premature birth remained at 5.0. Measles rose from seventh place among the leading causes last month to fourth place this month. All of the leading causes had higher rates currently than in the corresponding month of 1948 with one exception. The rate for diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines was 2 percent less.

Stillbirths: In the current month there were 16,238 stillbirths compared with 15,603 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births in the corresponding month) increased 13 percent from 70.6 to 79.7. This was the highest May stillbirth rate of record since 1920, the first year for which figures are available. It was more than 40 percent greater than the May 1948 rate (56.6) and the May median rate (56.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941 and more than 60 percent above the May 1947 rate (49.6).

For all "shi" combined the stillbirth rate was 111.9, 76 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (63.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 109.2 in Tottori to 60.3 in Aomori. More than half (25) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Nine had higher rates and 10 lower. Tottori and Okayama Prefectures had rates over 30 percent higher than the national average. Hokkaido and Aomori had rates more than 20 percent below.

Marriages: There were 83,220 marriages in May compared with 85,271 in April. The rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 5 percent from 13.0 to 12.3. The current rate was less than those recorded in the corresponding months of 1948 (14.0) and 1947 (17.1) but was more than 50 percent higher than in May Median rate (7.8) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined (11.6) was 8 percent less than for all gun (12.6). Rates among the prefectures ranged from 10.0 in Aomori to 16.0 in Yamagata. Thirty-two prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national figure, 9 were higher and 5 were lower.

Divorces: In the current month there were 7,286 divorces compared with 7,164 in April. The rate per 1,000 population per annum remained the same (1.1). The rates for May 1948 and 1947 were 1.1 and 1.2 respectively. The current rate was more than 50 percent greater than the May median rate (0.7) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

For all "shi" combined the divorce rate was 1.2 and for all gun it was 1.0. Prefectural rates ranged from 0.7 in Ibaraki and Saitama to 1.4 in 4 prefectures (Fukui, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Tottori). Twelve prefectural rates were the same as the national figure, 18 were higher and 16 were lower.

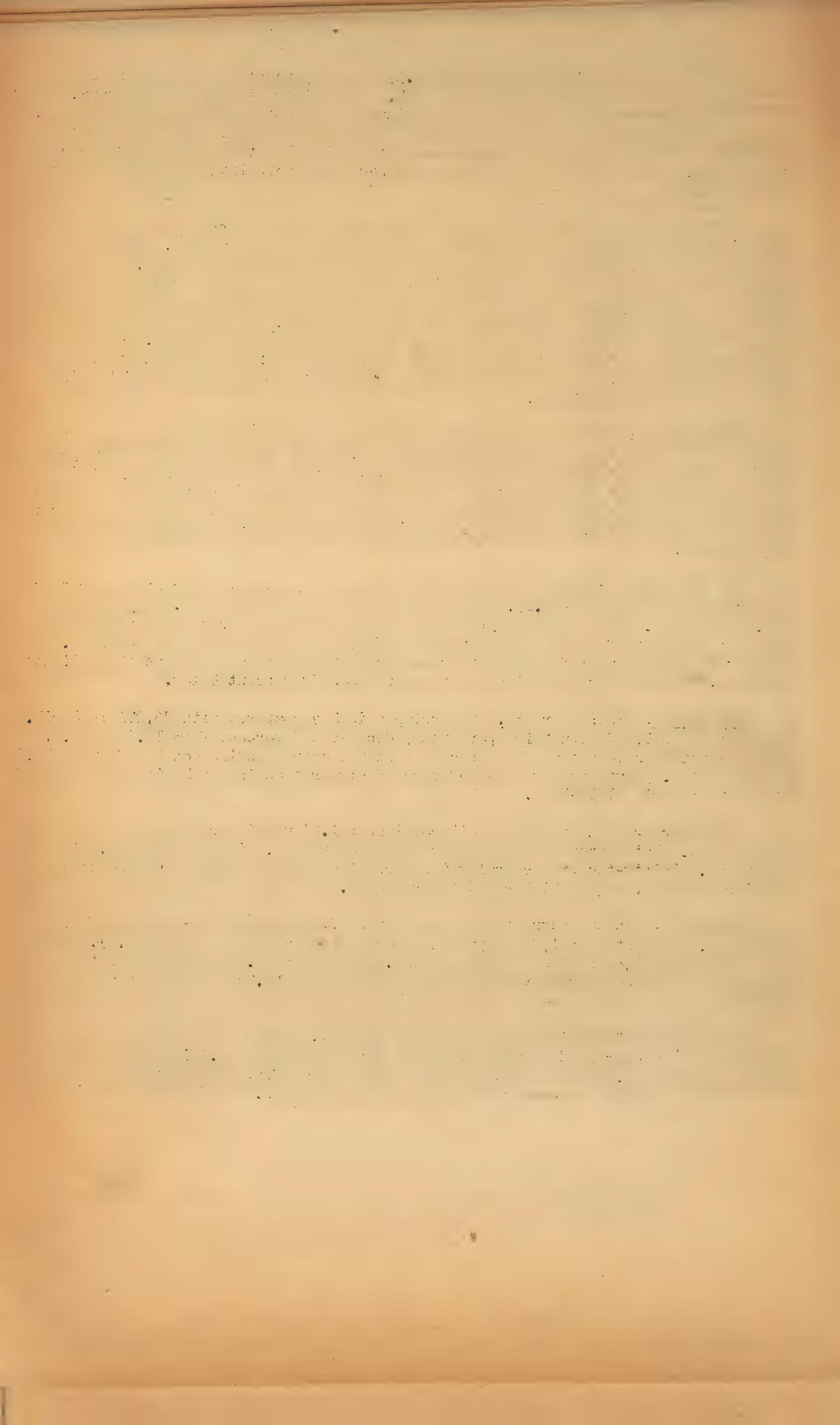


TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	*INFANT DEATH	STILLBIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
All Japan	203,738	78,768	13,794	16,238	83,220	7,286
Total All "Shi"	68,357	26,044	4,258	7,649	27,276	2,781
Total All "Gun"	135,381	52,724	9,536	8,589	55,944	4,505
AICHI	7,944	2,991	643	750	3,051	236
AKITA	3,339	1,475	313	248	1,196	146
AOMORI	4,198	1,498	473	253	1,032	138
CHIBA	5,092	2,045	342	345	2,026	154
EHIME	3,805	1,419	257	277	1,637	134
FUKUI	1,913	830	133	133	835	84
FUKUOKA	8,784	3,199	582	771	3,491	329
FUKUSHIMA	5,778	2,034	372	489	2,410	221
GIFU	3,780	1,571	303	279	1,707	114
GUMMA	4,185	1,433	217	365	1,983	120
HIROSHIMA	4,706	1,922	271	326	2,146	240
HOKKAIDO	13,124	4,348	963	825	3,869	356
HYOGO	7,664	2,824	454	745	3,083	285
IBARAKI	5,363	1,904	325	456	2,000	118
ISHIKAWA	2,439	1,205	286	176	894	100
IWATE	4,014	1,707	456	315	1,419	121
KAGAWA	2,157	904	128	163	1,014	100
KAGOSHIMA	4,544	1,562	229	307	1,731	162
KA NAGAWA	5,819	1,863	233	414	2,352	181
KOCHI	1,918	806	88	123	760	99
KUMAMOTO	4,547	1,661	256	347	2,051	162
KYOTO	3,975	1,698	263	363	1,638	148
MIE	3,170	1,413	260	273	1,450	121
MIYAGI	4,152	1,607	319	382	1,715	135
MIYAZAKI	3,159	973	165	234	1,146	101
NAGANO	4,869	1,921	240	421	2,643	167
NAGASAKI	4,371	1,582	306	286	1,830	182
NARA	1,619	867	148	125	751	63
NIIGATA	6,397	2,887	549	543	2,886	250
OITA	3,085	1,398	204	252	1,300	122
OKAYAMA	3,600	1,621	241	390	1,642	161
OSAKA	8,500	3,340	612	790	3,376	321
SAGA	2,456	996	175	175	1,141	86
SAITAMA	5,148	2,015	324	422	2,341	130
SHIGA	2,091	969	152	167	940	69
SHIMANE	2,188	1,059	169	220	890	90
SHIZUOKA	5,873	2,056	319	452	2,500	225
TOCHIGI	4,206	1,342	204	294	1,550	118
TOKUSHIMA	2,157	846	114	187	942	78
TOKYO	12,453	4,427	537	928	4,883	484
TOTTORI	1,401	602	72	153	729	70
TOYAMA	2,699	1,340	298	178	947	97
WAKAYAMA	2,068	865	134	161	996	97
YAMAGATA	3,331	1,490	283	241	1,828	147
YAMAGUCHI	3,575	1,529	268	312	1,603	155
YAMANASHI	2,082	724	114	182	866	69

Footnotes:

* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese Nationals in Japan Proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILLBIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
All Japan	30.0	11.6	67.7	79.7	12.3	1.1
Total All "Shi"	29.1	11.1	62.3	111.9	11.6	1.2
Total All "Gun"	30.5	11.9	70.4	63.4	12.6	1.0
AICHI	29.1	10.9	80.9	94.4	11.2	0.9
AKITA	30.7	13.6	93.7	74.3	11.0	1.3
AOMORI	40.7	14.5	112.7	60.3	10.0	1.3
CHIBA	28.1	11.3	67.2	67.8	11.2	0.8
EHIME	30.3	11.3	67.5	72.8	13.1	1.1
FUKUI	30.8	13.4	69.5	69.5	13.4	1.4
FUKUOKA	31.3	11.4	66.3	87.8	12.4	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	33.7	11.9	64.4	84.6	14.0	1.3
GIFU	29.3	12.2	80.2	73.8	13.2	0.9
GUMMA	30.7	10.5	51.9	87.2	14.6	0.9
HIROSHIMA	27.2	11.1	57.6	69.3	12.4	1.4
HOKKAIDO	38.5	12.8	73.4	62.9	11.4	1.0
HYOGO	28.7	10.6	59.2	97.2	11.5	1.1
IBARAKI	31.0	11.0	60.6	85.0	11.6	0.7
ISHIKAWA	30.6	15.1	117.3	72.2	11.2	1.3
IWATE	36.6	15.6	113.6	78.5	12.9	1.1
KAGAWA	27.3	11.4	59.3	75.6	12.8	1.3
KAGOSHIMA	30.4	10.4	50.4	67.6	11.6	1.1
KANAGAWA	29.7	9.5	40.0	71.1	12.0	0.9
KOCHI	26.1	11.0	45.9	64.1	10.4	1.3
KUMAMOTO	30.1	11.0	56.3	76.3	13.6	1.1
KYOTO	26.3	11.2	66.2	91.3	10.8	1.0
MIE	25.8	11.5	82.0	86.1	11.8	1.0
MIYAGI	30.7	11.9	76.8	92.0	12.7	1.0
MIYAZAKI	35.5	10.9	52.2	74.1	12.9	1.1
NAGANO	27.7	10.9	49.3	86.5	15.0	0.9
NAGASAKI	33.0	11.9	70.0	65.4	13.8	1.4
NARA	24.6	13.2	91.4	72.2	11.4	1.0
NIIGATA	31.0	14.0	85.8	84.9	14.0	1.2
OITA	29.3	13.3	66.1	81.7	12.3	1.2
OKAYAMA	25.8	11.6	66.9	108.3	11.7	1.2
OSAKA	28.6	11.2	72.0	92.9	11.3	1.1
SAGA	31.1	12.6	71.3	71.3	14.5	1.1
SAITAMA	28.5	11.2	62.9	82.0	13.0	0.7
SHIGA	28.3	13.1	72.7	79.9	12.7	0.9
SHIMANE	28.6	13.8	77.2	100.5	11.6	1.2
SHIZUOKA	28.8	10.1	54.3	77.0	12.3	1.1
TOCHIGI	31.9	10.2	48.5	69.9	11.7	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	29.3	11.5	52.9	86.7	12.8	1.1
TOKYO	27.1	9.6	43.1	74.5	10.6	1.1
TOTTORI	27.9	12.0	51.4	109.2	14.5	1.4
TOYAMA	31.9	15.9	110.4	66.0	11.2	1.1
WAKAYAMA	24.9	10.4	64.8	77.9	12.0	1.2
YAMAGATA	29.2	13.1	85.0	72.4	16.0	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	28.0	12.0	75.0	87.3	12.6	1.2
YAMANASHI	30.2	10.5	54.8	87.4	12.5	1.0

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and still-birth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

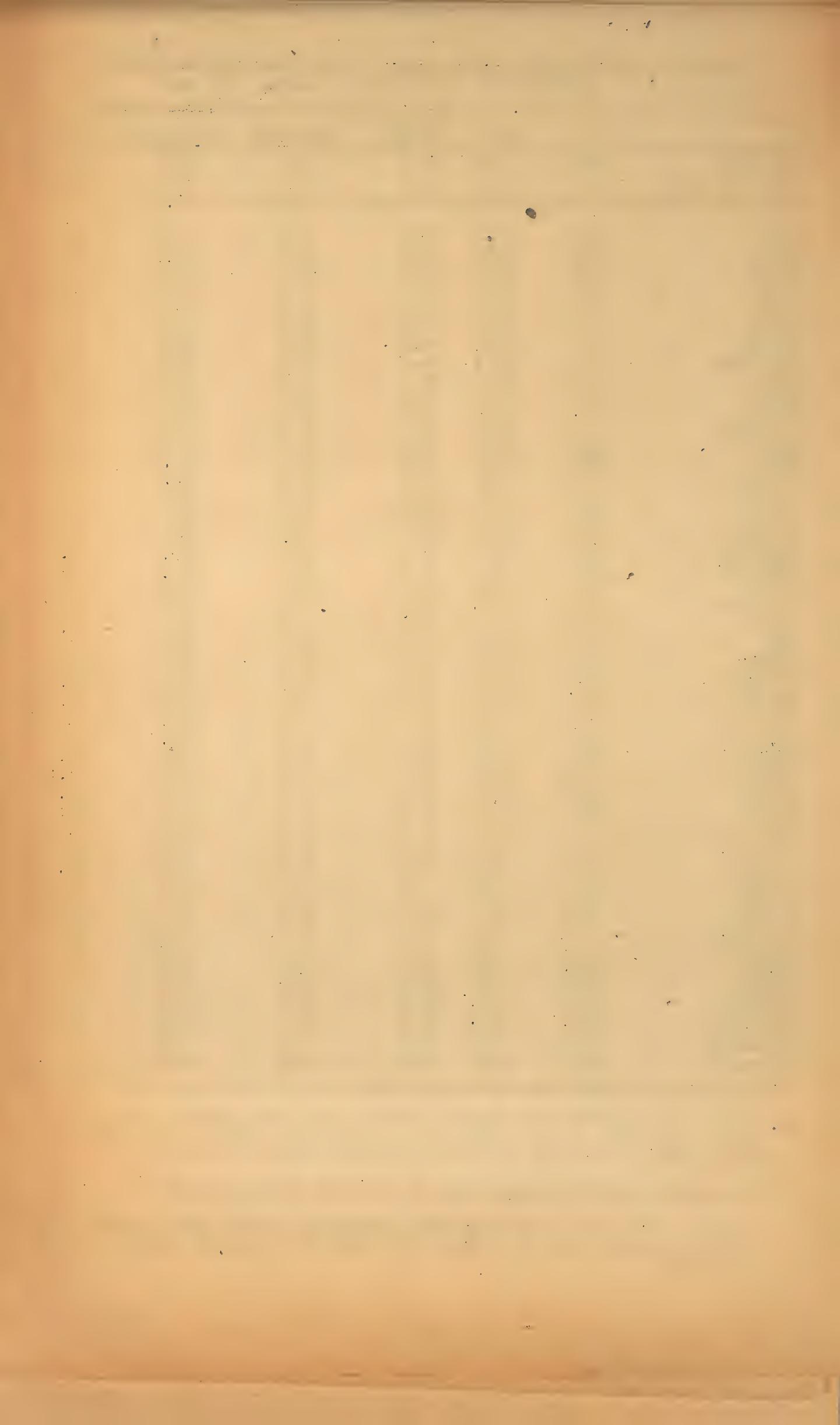


TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, MAY, 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	May 1949		April 1949		May 1948	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	53306					
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	13005	191.5	190.0	194.9		
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	7947	117.0	137.0	110.8		
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	5375	79.1	73.9	89.6		
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	4918	72.4	97.0	57.6		
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4910	72.3	70.7	67.7		
162	Senility	4749	69.9	90.2	64.1		
90-95	Diseases of the heart	2186	61.6	74.2	58.0		
169-195	Accidental deaths	2871	42.3	38.6	41.2		
35	Measles	2758	40.6	27.2	10.8		
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2587	38.1	43.9	44.6		

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are worked on an annual basis.

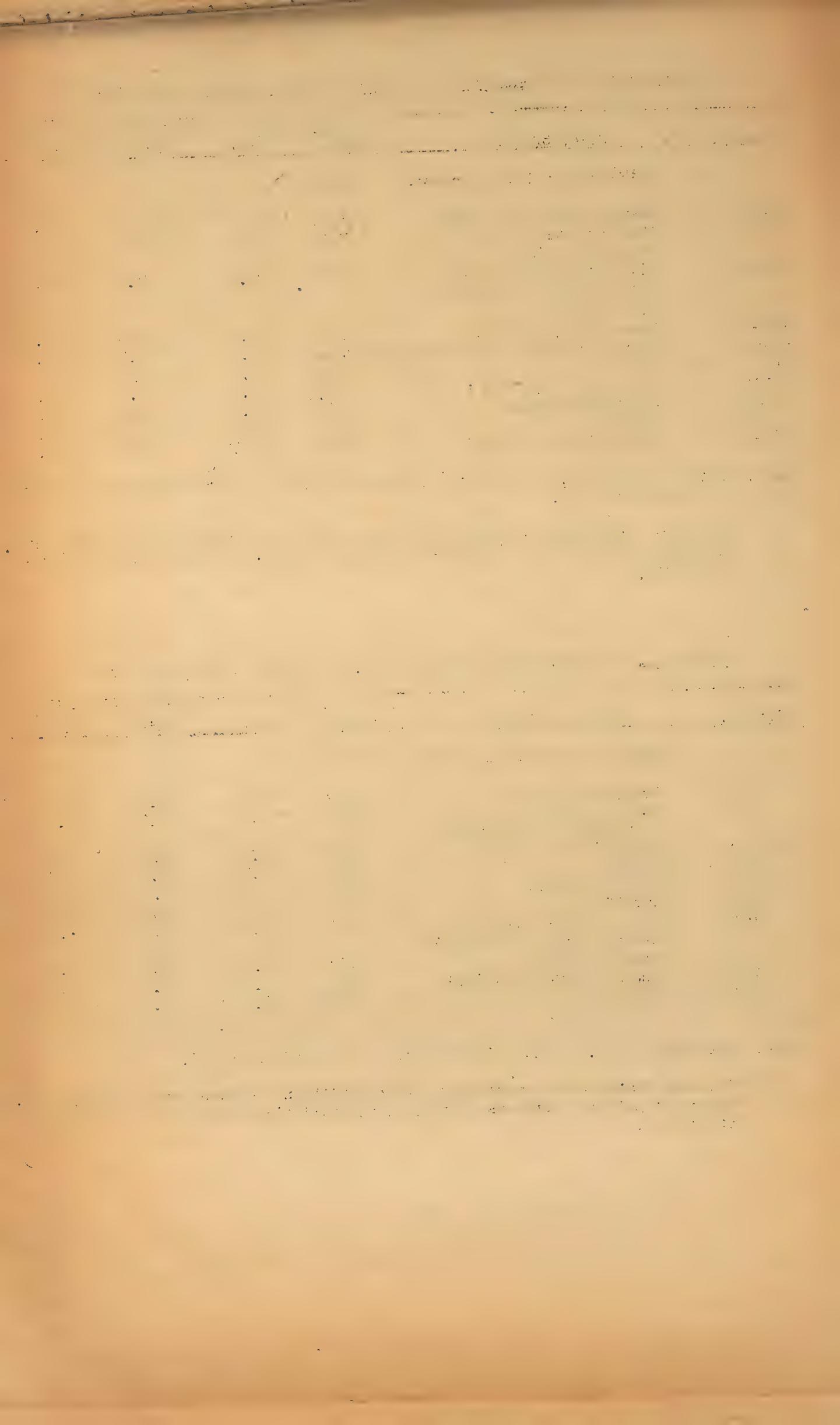
Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, MAY 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	May 1949		April 1949		May 1948	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Total of ten leading causes	11605					
158	Congenital debility	2524	12.4	15.4	11.8		
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	2222	10.9	9.7	11.1		
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	2216	10.9	13.3	7.5		
35	Measles	1166	5.7	2.9	1.5		
159	Premature birth	1015	5.0	5.0	4.7		
106	Bronchitis	730	3.6	4.5	2.8		
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	573	2.8	3.8	2.6		
9	Whooping cough	471	2.3	1.6	1.1		
157	Congenital malformations	390	1.9	2.0	1.5		
68	Beriberi	298	1.5	1.7	1.2		

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 23 JULY 1949.

During the thirtieth week, ended 23 July 1949, there were reported 20,866 cases of communicable disease compared with 21,420 cases in the preceding week. A few corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (156) were 16 percent below the number (185) for last week. Current deaths (22), however, were more than twice the previous figure (10). This week's cases were 27 percent higher than in the same period of last year (123) but were 44 percent lower than those (279) recorded for the corresponding 1947 week. Twenty-eight prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 11 had more, and 6 did not change. One prefecture (Tottori) recorded no cases in either period. Current cases in Oita and Fukuoka Prefectures numbered 17 and 13 respectively. The 17 cases in Oita represent a marked rise from the previous week's total (5) for the same prefecture. Thirty-seven prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each, and the 7 remaining prefectures reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.2 and 19.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 2.0.

Dysentery continued to increase. There were 38 percent more cases this week (1,247) than there were in the preceding week (901), and deaths increased proportionately, from 292 to 403. Current cases were 46 percent higher than those (855) in the same week of 1948 but were 44 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (2,215). Case increased over last week in 37 prefectures and decreased in 9. The largest numeric increase occurred in Saitama Prefecture where cases rose from 90 last week to 165, currently. All decreases were small. Over one-third of all cases this week were in the 3 neighbouring prefectures of Saitama (165), Tokyo-to (161), and Gumma (122). The remaining 43 prefectures had from 2 to 59 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 81.3 and 12.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 26.3 and 3.7.

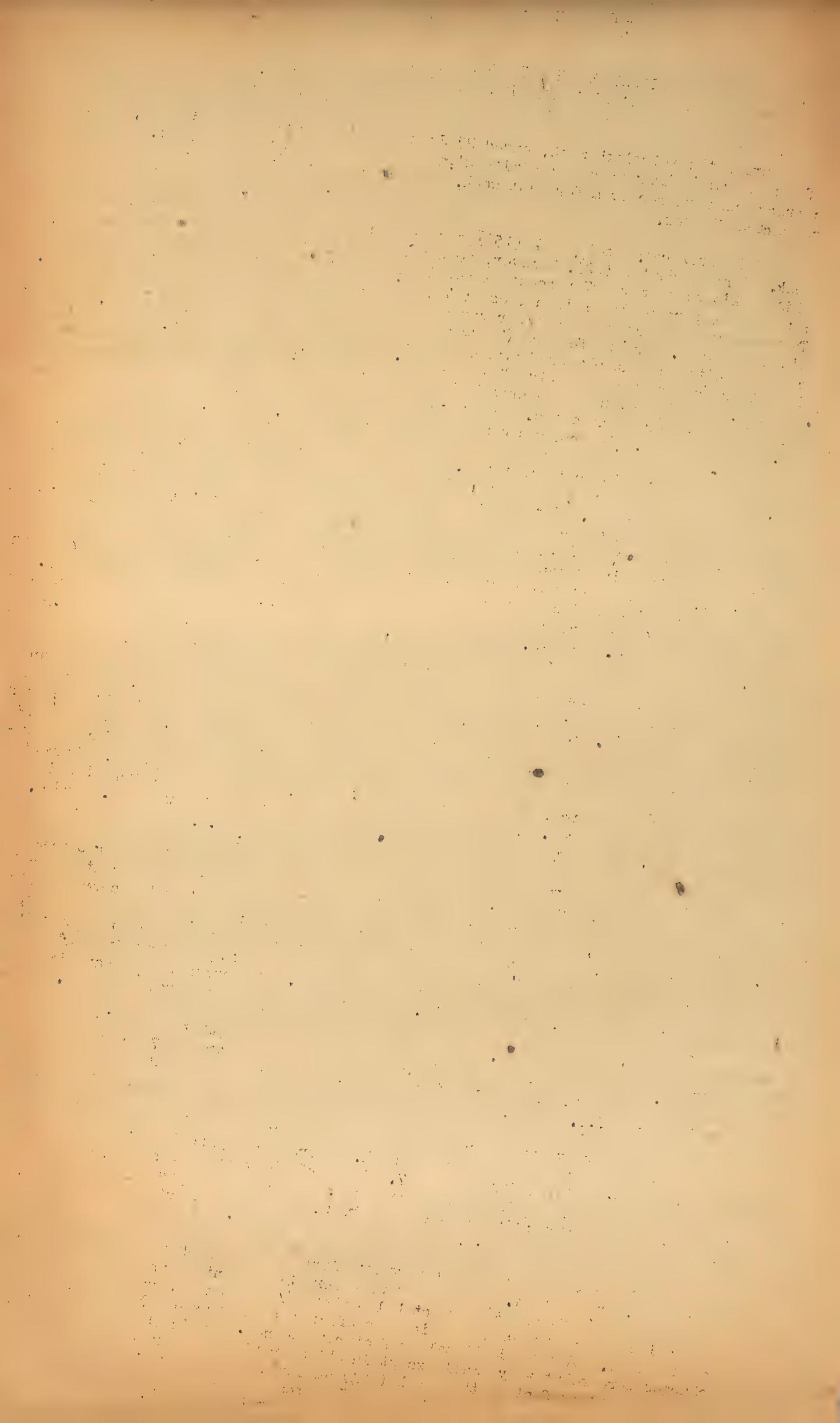
The number of typhoid fever cases this week (190) was 11 percent higher than previously (171). Deaths, on the other hand, decreased from 16 to 14. The current case figure was 57 percent less than in the thirtieth week of 1948 (445) and 63 percent lower than the total (514) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were decreases from last week in 19 prefectures and increases in 17. Five prefectures recorded no change, and another five had no cases reported in either week. Current cases ranged from 1 to 19 in each of 38 prefectures. No cases were reported in the remaining 8 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.4 and 6.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.8.

There were 56 paratyphoid fever cases and 3 deaths this week compared with 53 cases and 4 deaths last week. The number of current cases was 45 percent lower than that (101) for the same period of last year and 64 percent below the corresponding 1947 figure (156). Fifteen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 12 had fewer, and 4 did not change. Fifteen additional prefectures had no cases in either period. This week's cases were distributed among approximately half (22) of the prefectures, which had from 1 to 9 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 2.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths were reported this week whereas last week there were one case and one death. In the thirtieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 6 and 2 cases respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 23 July 1949 were 0.3 and less than 0.1.

Reports for typhus fever showed 6 cases and no deaths this week compared with 2 cases and 1 death in the previous week. There were 9 and 23 cases respectively in the thirtieth weeks of 1948 and 1947. Three of the current cases were reported by Miyagi Prefecture, and the others were in Osaka, Fukuoka, and Miyazaki Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased 11 percent, from 194 last week to 173 currently. Deaths increased, from 1 to 4. Cases this week were 21 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (218) and 58 percent below those (411) in the corresponding week of 1947. Cases increased from last week in 17 prefectures, decreased in 13, and did not change in 5. Eleven additional prefectures had no cases in either week. All numeric changes were relatively small except in Shiga Prefecture where cases decreased by 25. Cases in that prefecture this week (124) amounted to 72 percent of the total for Japan, and 23 additional prefectures, with from one to 7 cases each, accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 11.3 and 5.1 respectively.



The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis was reported this week, and there was also none in the thirtieth weeks of 1948 and 1947. Last week one case and one death were recorded. The cumulative case and death rates as of 23 July 1949 were both less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (88) decreased slightly from the preceding week (91). Deaths also decreased, from 3 to 1. Current cases were twice those (44) recorded for the same week of last year and more than twice the total (38) for the corresponding 1947 period. Decreases from last week occurred in 14 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 1. The other 20 prefectures had no cases in either period. Tokyo-to reported 25 cases this week, and 19 additional prefectures, with from 1 to 9 cases each, reported the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 6.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases (17) decreased by about a third since last week (25). Deaths dropped from 12 to 3 currently. This week's cases were nearly two-thirds of those (26) in the same period of 1948 and were slightly more than half of the corresponding 1947 total (32). Nine prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 5 had more, and 7 remained the same. Twenty-five additional prefectures had no cases in either period. Current cases were distributed among 13 prefectures having 1 or 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

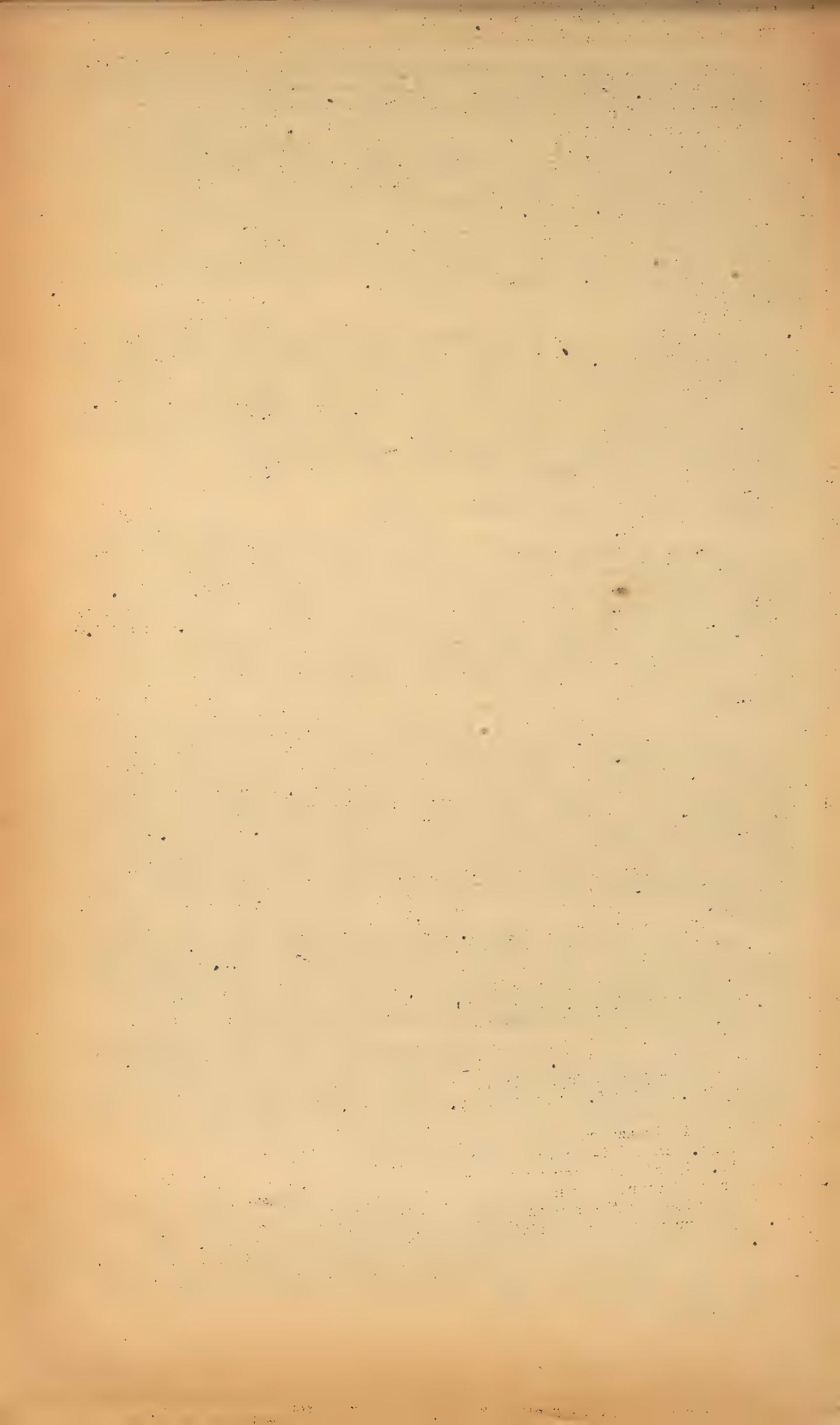
The number of measles cases decreased 11 percent, from 3,720 last week to 3,322 currently. Cases this week were three and half times those (947) in the thirtieth week of 1948 but were one-fourth less than the total (4,450) recorded in the corresponding 1947 period. Cases decreased from last week in 31 prefectures and increased in 15. Major rises occurred in Nagasaki Prefecture, with 192 cases this week as compared to 95 cases last week, and Aichi, with 301 as compared to 233. Aichi and Hokkaido, with 301 and 281 cases respectively, accounted for about one-sixth of all cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 216.6 and 314.0 respectively.

Although whooping cough cases increased 7 percent, from 3,942 last week to 4,208 currently, they did not reach the high figure for the year (4,443) recorded two weeks ago. The total for this week was nearly two and a half times those (1,702) in the same period of last year but was 21 percent below the figure (5,326) for the corresponding week of 1947. Half of the prefectures had increases over last week and half had decreases. The largest numeric changes were increases of from 59 to 84 cases in Aichi, Hiroshima, Saitama, and Shizuoka Prefectures. More than a fifth of all cases occurred in the following 3 prefectures: Tokyo-to (321), Hokkaido (284), and Aichi (263). The current and cumulative case rates were 274.3 and 138.3 respectively.

There were 6 percent fewer tuberculosis cases this week (9,787) than in the preceding week (10,367). Current cases were 26 percent greater than those recorded for the thirtieth weeks of 1948 (7,743) and 1947 (7,783). Cases decreased from last week in 26 prefectures and increased in 20. Prefectural case figures ranged from 32 to 1,158. The current and cumulative case rates were 638.1 and 580.2.

Pneumonia cases decreased further this week. There were 9 percent fewer cases (1,601) than previously (1,753). This week's cases were more than twice those (775) recorded for the same week of last year but were 17 percent less than the corresponding 1947 number (1,925). There were decreases from last week in 31 prefectures, increases in 14, and no change in 1. Hokkaido reported 122 cases this week, and the other 45 prefectures reported from 6 to 74 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 104.4 and 215.5 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (15) remained about the same as in the previous week (14). In the thirtieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 21 and 180 respectively. There were decreases from last week in 8 prefectures and increases in 7. All other prefectures had no cases during either period. Six of the current cases were in Hokkaido and the remainder occurred in 7 prefectures having 1 or 2 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 1.0 and 3.8 respectively.

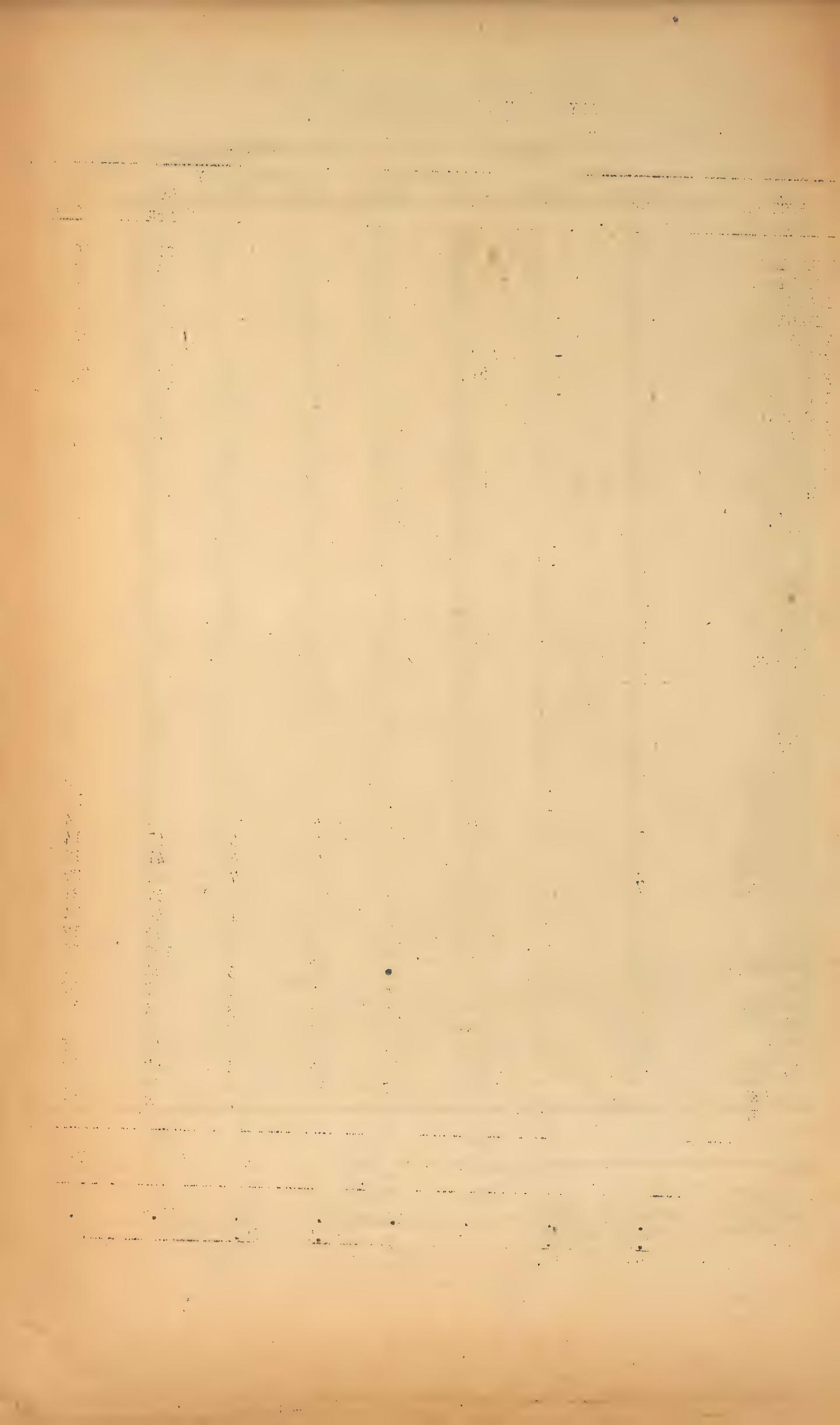


The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,239 and 117,730 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,189 and 106,876; and for chancroid, 349 and 14,476. All current totals were lower than last week when there were reported 3,805 syphilis cases, 3,902 gonorrhea cases, and 451 chancroid cases. All were also lower than in the same week of last year. At that time there were 3,606 cases of syphilis, 3,598 cases of gonorrhea, and 510 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 211.2 and 255.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 207.9 and 232.3; and chancroid, 22.8 and 31.5.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 23 JULY 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	5	610	85	9	7	121	20
AOMORI	-	-	154	12	5	3	39	9
IWATE	6	1	216	33	13	2	86	8
MIYAGI	-	-	291	20	8	2	67	10
AKITA	3	-	218	16	4	-	61	9
YAMAGATA	1	-	122	14	21	4	102	17
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	151	17	25	9	97	43
IBARAKI	2	-	152	12	48	29	279	137
TOCHIGI	3	1	139	12	25	13	150	66
GUMMA	1	-	110	14	122	46	501	147
SAITAMA	8	1	199	15	165	40	457	127
CHIBA	5	1	146	20	51	17	146	52
TOKYO	8	-	696	80	161	35	809	172
GANAGAWA	3	-	258	34	27	5	171	40
NIIGATA	5	-	386	35	46	15	197	56
TOYAMA	1	-	153	21	10	6	50	19
ISHIKAWA	4	-	155	15	3	1	22	11
FUKUI	1	-	83	8	10	3	41	11
YAMANASHI	-	-	40	8	5	1	24	9
NAGANO	1	1	196	19	16	3	69	19
GIFU	-	2	105	19	45	18	131	46
SHIZUOKA	3	-	185	23	58	20	301	85
AICHI	6	-	225	17	59	20	343	125
MIE	3	-	149	9	16	8	74	25
SHIGA	-	-	70	5	11	-	32	2
KYOTO	3	-	111	12	13	4	107	23
OSAKA	3	-	228	21	30	3	252	29
HYOGO	2	-	289	30	9	3	95	28
NARA	1	-	65	9	5	1	17	6
WAKAYAMA	-	-	61	-	9	1	39	11
TOTTORI	-	-	50	7	5	1	13	4
OKIMA NE	4	1	164	12	13	5	57	14
OKA YAMA	4	-	105	17	7	6	41	19
HIROSHIMA	7	1	259	15	16	7	84	29
MIAGUCHI	3	1	188	17	21	13	57	31
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	66	3	12	1	40	14
KAGAWA	4	2	91	13	4	3	39	17
EHIME	2	-	116	16	22	6	100	30
KOCHI	3	-	91	2	2	3	34	11
FUKUOKA	13	1	575	55	25	9	117	30
SAGA	1	1	279	20	9	3	54	18
NAGASAKI	4	-	224	19	10	3	85	15
KUMAMOTO	3	1	150	13	17	12	59	35
OITA	17	1	243	26	16	4	67	23
MIYAZAKI	4	-	315	27	30	4	146	43
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	283	41	9	4	37	18
TOTAL	156	22	9,162	938	1,247	403	5,910	1,713
RATE								
Current	10.2	1.4	19.9	2.0	81.3	26.3	12.8	3.7
Previous	12.1	0.7			58.7	19.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

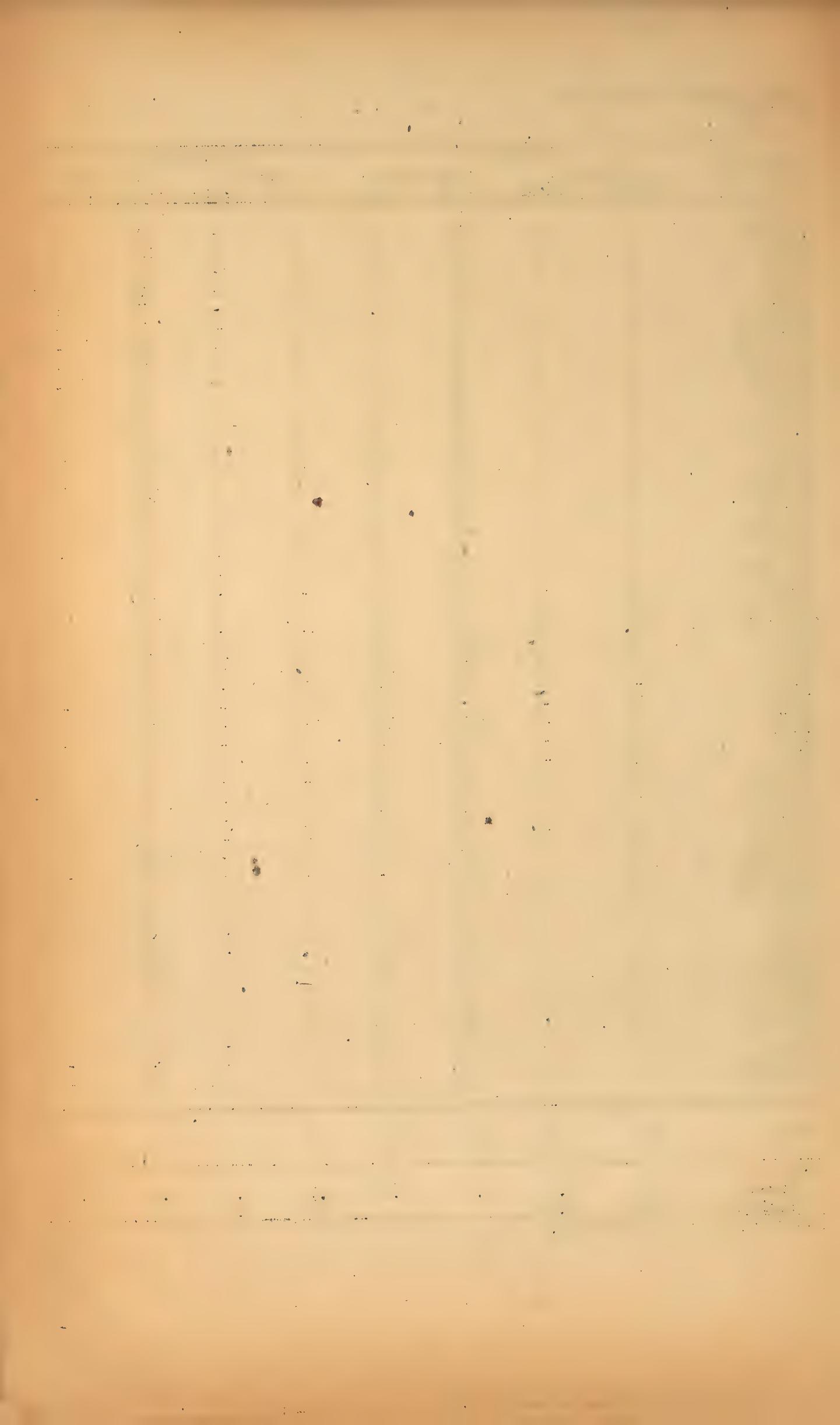


Weekly Report - 23 July 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	77	13	3	-	29	2
AOMORI	1	1	29	4	2	1	14	1
IWATE	2	1	35	8	-	-	16	1
MIYAGI	7	-	124	13	5	-	60	6
AKITA	1	-	25	4	-	-	7	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	29	5	-	-	7	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	-	54	3	2	-	99	-
IBARAKI	4	-	38	4	3	-	19	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	38	6	-	-	9	-
GUMMA	2	-	31	5	-	-	13	1
SAITAMA	12	-	88	12	1	-	25	1
CHIBA	1	1	67	14	3	-	24	2
TOKYO	15	-	478	56	9	1	319	8
KA NAGAWA	6	-	123	11	1	-	33	2
NIIGATA	11	-	142	5	6	-	37	1
TOYAMA	3	-	26	6	-	-	17	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	19	3	1	-	17	-
FUKUI	8	1	72	5	1	-	17	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	9	2	-	-	3	1
NAGANO	4	-	53	3	-	-	33	1
GIFU	11	4	99	15	1	1	12	2
SHIZUOKA	10	1	106	14	-	-	70	4
AICHI	8	1	166	14	5	-	52	-
MIE	19	2	147	16	1	-	36	3
SHIGA	-	-	8	-	1	-	7	-
KYOTO	1	-	80	6	2	-	11	-
OSA KA	8	-	117	17	1	-	19	-
HYOGO	6	-	134	12	4	-	12	-
NARA	1	-	38	8	-	-	5	-
WA KAYAMA	2	1	24	3	-	-	14	-
TOTTORI	1	-	37	3	-	-	5	-
SHIMANE	1	-	35	6	1	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	6	1	42	12	-	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	12	-	149	11	2	-	33	2
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	*16	-	-	-	6	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	*33	1	-	-	6	-
KA GAWA	-	-	16	1	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	*44	5	1	-	10	1
KOCHI	1	-	59	8	-	-	4	2
FUKUOKA	5	-	107	13	-	-	21	-
SAGA	2	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
NA GASAKI	-	-	21	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
OITA	-	-	15	4	-	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	190	14	3114	366	56	3	1161	45
RATE								
Current	12.4	0.9	6.8	0.8	3.7	0.2	2.5	0.1
Previous	11.1	1.0			3.5	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

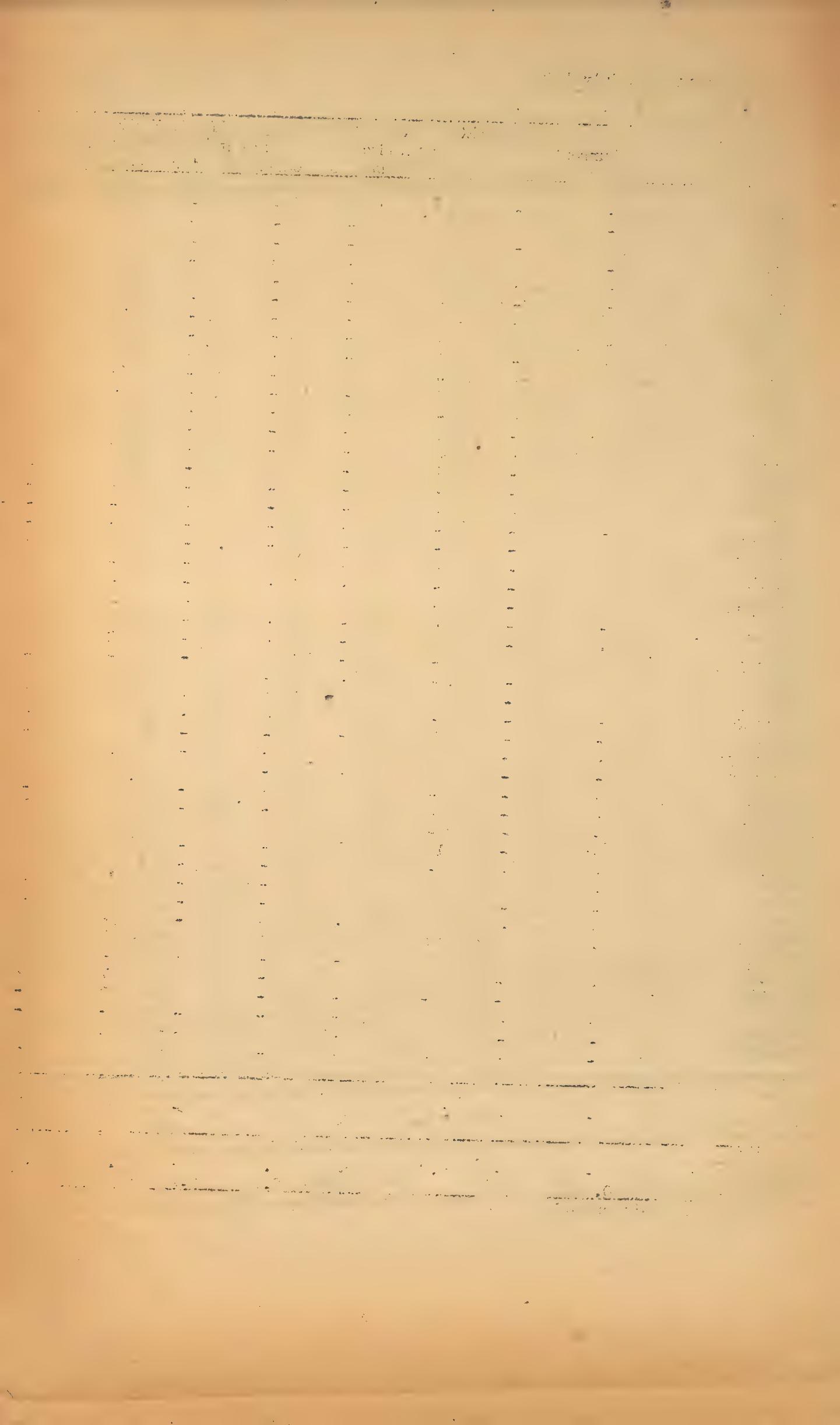


Weekly Report - 23 July 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KA NAGAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	1	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	*-	-
WA KAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKA YAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	1	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NA GASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	122	12	6	-	*92	7
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.4	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.1		

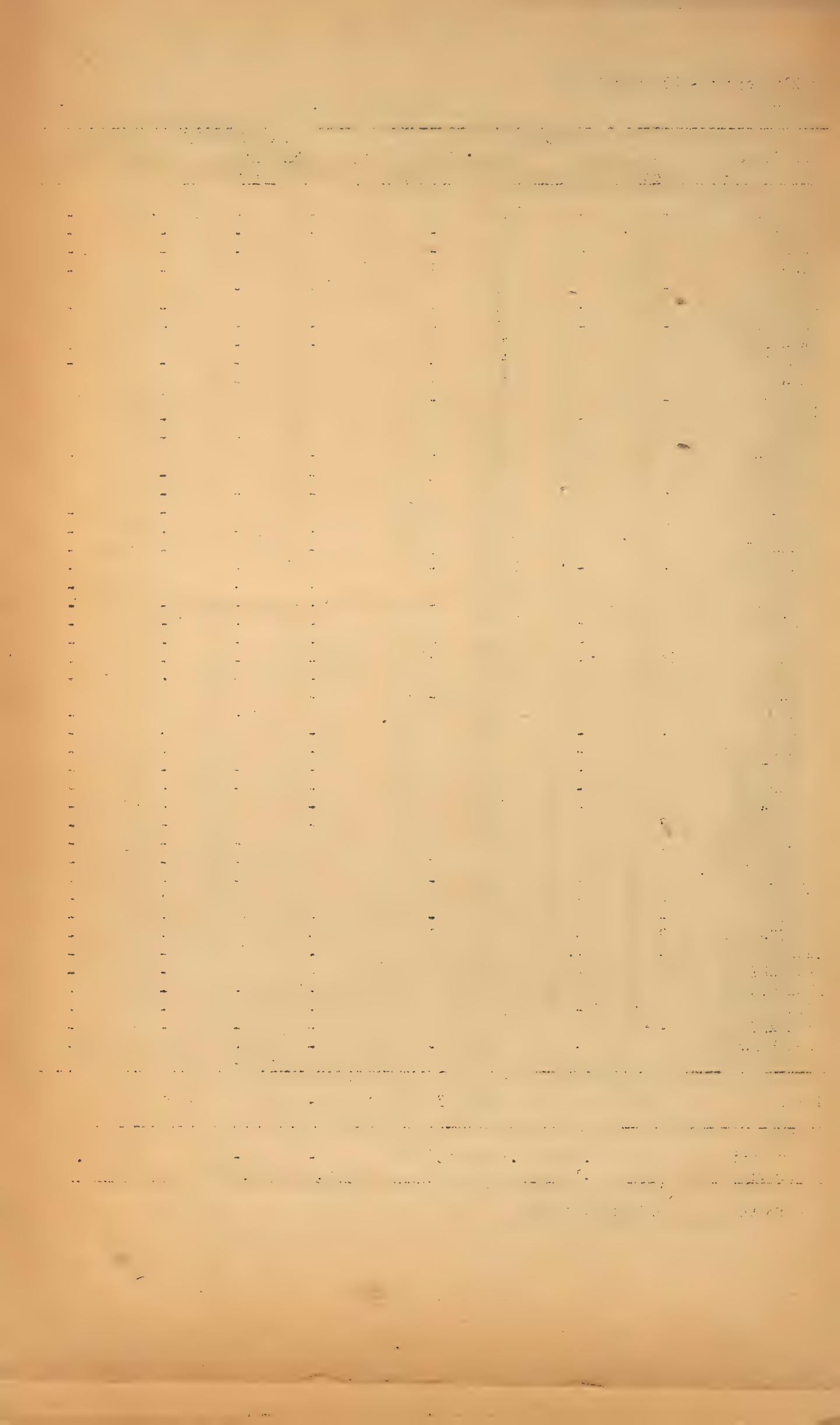
See footnotes at end of table



Weekly Report - 23 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	7	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	1	17	1	-	-	-	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	1
SAITAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	23	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	75	1	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	27	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	1	18	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	* 10	-	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	37	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	124	-	1481	3	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	3
HYOGO	2	-	33	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	15	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	2	5	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	19	1	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	44	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	173	4	* 2338	35	-	-	10	4
RATE								
Current	11.3	0.3	5.1	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	12.6	0.1			0.1	0.1		

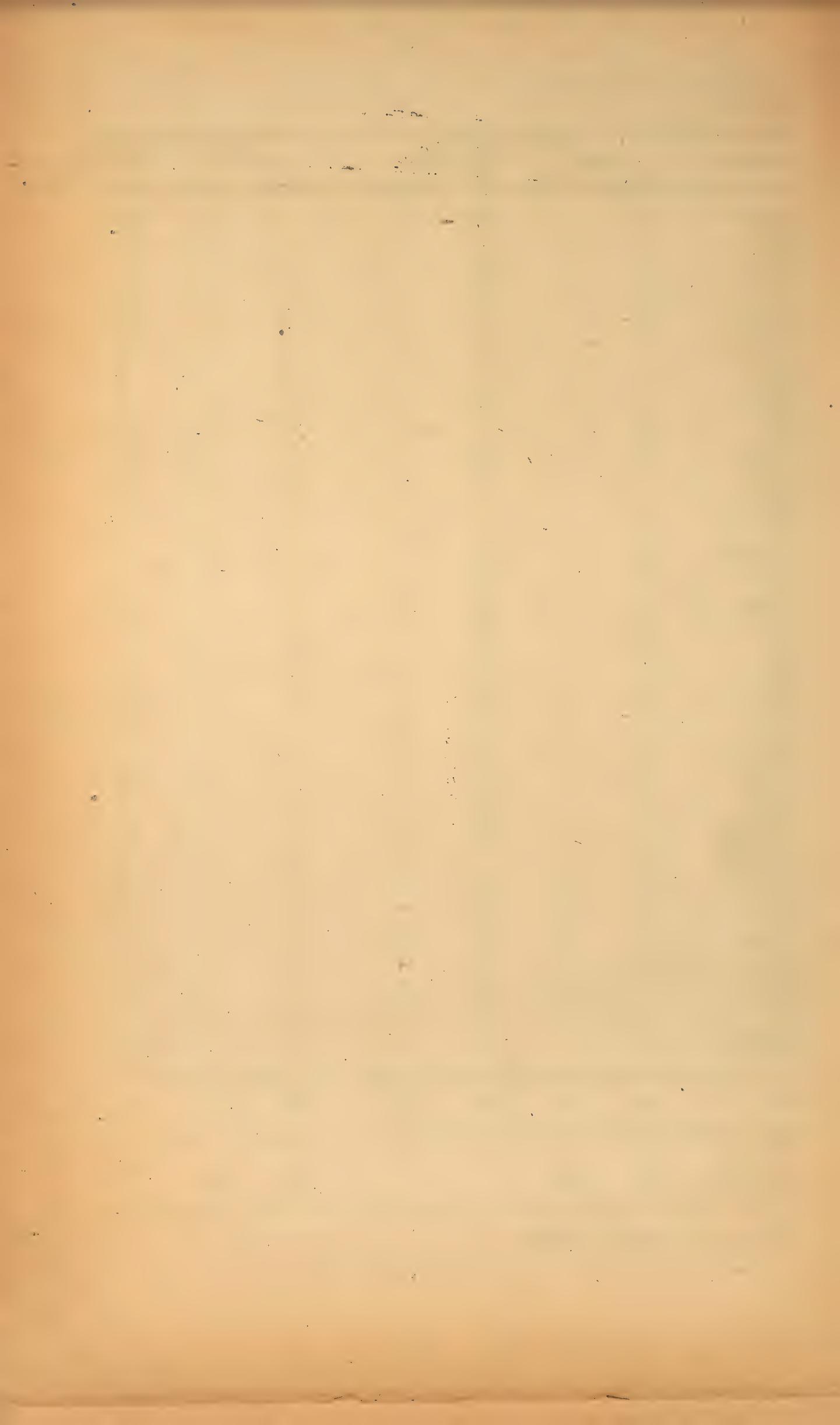
See footnotes at end of table.



Weekly Report - 23 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	304	8	-	-	103	20
AOMORI	1	-	17	-	-	-	23	3
IWATE	3	-	40	-	-	-	19	4
MIYAGI	-	-	29	1	-	-	44	12
AKITA	-	-	24	-	1	-	25	4
YAMAGATA	1	-	37	1	1	-	23	10
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	43	1	-	-	40	10
IBARAKI	-	-	32	-	-	-	27	7
TOCHIGI	3	-	36	1	-	-	8	2
GUMMA	-	-	60	-	1	-	15	7
SAITAMA	9	-	131	4	1	-	21	7
CHIBA	1	-	69	2	3	-	18	5
TOKYO	25	-	651	8	3	1	134	37
KANAGAWA	2	-	132	-	-	-	51	12
NIIGATA	-	-	32	2	1	-	14	3
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	29	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	9	-	206	1	-	-	11	5
GIFU	2	-	44	2	-	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	39	1	-	-	19	7
AICHI	3	-	108	-	1	-	7	2
MIE	1	-	38	-	1	-	9	2
SHIGA	-	-	75	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	5	-	196	-	-	-	20	9
OSAKA	7	-	123	2	1	-	55	20
HYOGO	2	-	57	1	-	-	21	3
NARA	-	-	22	1	-	-	5	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	-	-	46	-	-	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	1	-	96	1	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	40	-	-	-	8	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	10	1	-	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	1	-	10	4
KOCHI	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	-	-	-	34	9
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OUTA	-	-	6	-	1	-	9	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	1	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	4
TOTAL	88	1	2913	43	17	3	879	250
AVERAGE								
Current	5.7	0.1	6.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.5
Previous	5.9	0.2			1.6	0.8		

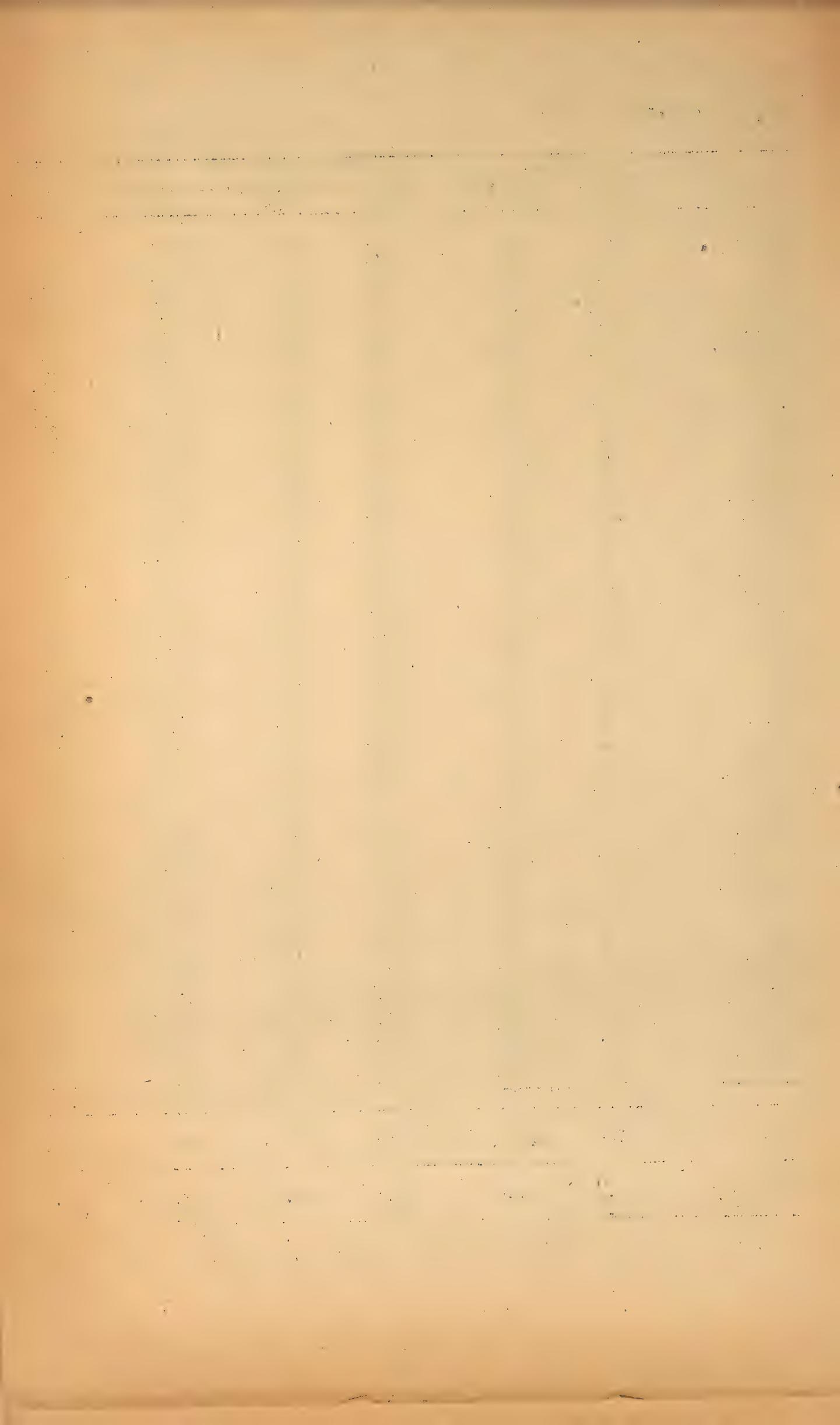
See footnotes at end of table.



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Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	281	9201	284	5670	642	20205
AOMORI	25	901	71	964	229	2485
IWATE	36	749	63	723	221	5142
MIYAGI	51	1269	92	1557	230	6251
AKITA	58	1123	73	894	130	3710
YAMAGATA	67	998	63	1278	165	3639
FUKUSHIMA	51	1876	63	788	213	4516
IBARAKI	60	2613	46	724	100	3730
TOCHIGI	29	551	41	712	60	2761
GUMMA	55	2028	83	1623	123	3327
SAITAMA	135	2831	220	2255	237	5303
CHIBA	41	1597	59	550	134	4154
TOKYO	157	11189	321	4846	1158	32155
KANAGAWA	77	2958	146	2008	208	7690
NIIGATA	89	4727	60	1640	235	7110
TOYAMA	143	5180	87	1684	173	6254
ISHIKAWA	55	2658	57	1074	147	3994
FUKUI	48	1508	42	499	83	2409
YAMANASHI	43	1575	21	248	56	1296
NAGANO	135	2281	145	2256	197	6662
GIFU	60	2001	61	1476	113	4415
SHIZUOKA	121	2847	208	1767	158	5525
AICHI	301	5766	263	3253	574	10013
MIE	90	4314	41	990	156	4430
SHIGA	57	5035	79	1551	69	2394
KYOTO	54	6220	116	1507	321	9006
OSAKA	26	5814	137	2168	549	13330
HYOGO	78	4256	159	2529	369	9394
NARA	3	1314	10	228	32	1401
WAKAYAMA	21	1802	19	170	60	2473
TOTTORI	27	773	31	353	48	2064
SHIMANE	45	5618	3	560	85	3963
OKAYAMA	19	1093	72	1091	211	6156
HIROSHIMA	90	4647	186	1985	420	9077
YAMAGUCHI	20	2815	49	753	227	4908
TOKUSHIMA	28	502	52	267	68	1990
KAGAWA	37	401	89	1171	162	2983
EHIME	33	1337	120	2593	139	4595
KOCHI	8	349	7	149	66	1827
FUKUOKA	134	14063	245	4072	439	11321
SAGA	38	3498	37	838	91	2723
NAGASAKI	192	3495	46	692	193	4674
KUMAMOTO	108	3851	37	406	137	3284
OITA	4	2244	13	302	99	2961
MIYAZAKI	45	1496	38	333	159	3878
KAGOSHIMA	47	1152	3	427	101	3398
TOTAL	3322	144516	4208	63624	9787	266989
RATE						
Current	216.6	314.0	274.3	138.3	638.1	580.2
Previous	242.5		257.0		675.9	

See footnotes at end of table.



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Continued

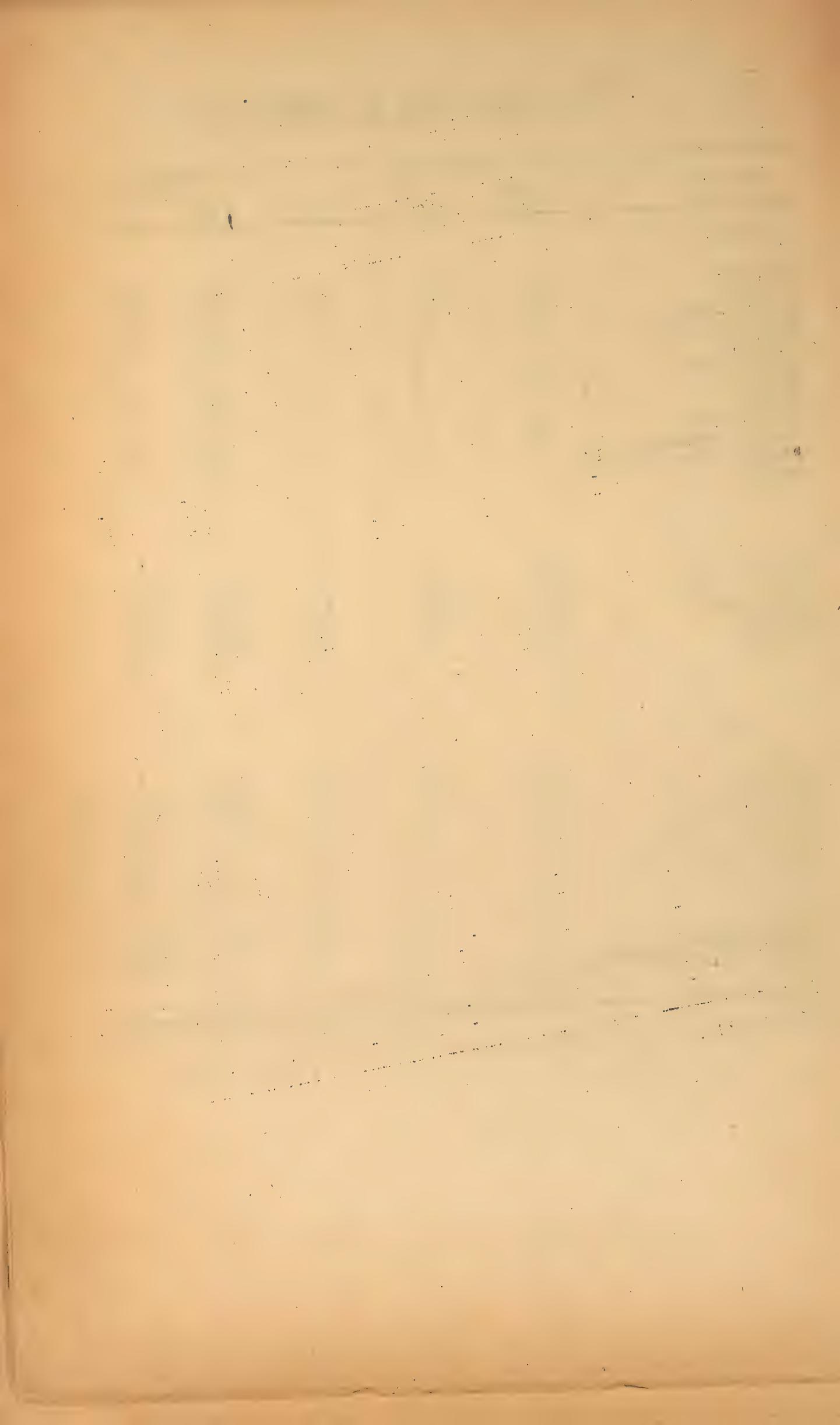
PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	122	7989	6	72
AOMORI	39	1820	-	16
IWATE	51	2064	-	-
MIYAGI	33	2201	-	13
AKITA	22	1450	-	-
YAMAGATA	35	1760	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	46	2662	-	5
IBARAKI	34	3164	-	2
TOCHIGI	19	1798	-	6
GUMMA	36	2722	-	71
SAITAMA	74	2884	-	56
CHIBA	25	1228	-	4
TOKYO	66	6446	1	86
KNAGAWA	28	2753	-	13
NIIGATA	40	4083	1	174
TOYAMA	55	3154	-	32
ISHIKAWA	25	1295	-	53
FUKUI	14	918	-	63
YAMANASHI	10	1020	-	14
NAGANO	56	3356	-	82
GIFU	17	2291	-	34
SHIZUOKA	55	2666	-	28
AICHI	56	3545	2	42
MIE	43	2091	1	52
SHIGA	23	1615	1	35
KYOTO	26	1787	1	20
OSAKA	29	2040	-	206
HYOGO	31	2762	-	80
NARA	7	515	-	11
WAKAYAMA	15	942	-	6
TOTTORI	23	595	-	-
SHIMANE	8	1399	-	10
OKAYAMA	36	2042	-	14
HIROSHIMA	36	2220	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	37	1420	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	25	787	-	43
KAIGAWA	16	1037	-	58
EHIME	43	3083	-	47
KOCHI	6	744	-	1
FUKUOKA	43	3358	-	24
SAGA	21	1268	-	16
NAGASAKI	27	1382	-	49
KUMAMOTO	64	1658	-	26
OITA	9	727	2	28
MIYAZAKI	55	1237	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	20	1010	-	-
TOTAL	1601	98988	15	1770
RATE				
Current	104.4	215.1	1.0	3.8
Previous	114.3		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	23 July 1949	24 July 1948	26 July 1947	for First 30 weeks 1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	156	123	279	9162	9728	18799
Dysentery	1247	855	2215	5910	5336	9919
Typhoid fever	190	445	514	3114	4689	7863
Paratyphoid fever	56	101	156	1161	1556	2172
Smallpox	-	6	2	122	22	374
Typhus fever	6	9	23	92	415	960
Malaria	173	218	411	2338	2886	6777
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	88	44	38	2913	1705	1634
Epidemic meningitis	17	26	32	879	1275	2627
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	10	6	7
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3322	947	4450	144516	43177	NA
Whooping cough	4208	1702	5326	63624	29533	NA
Tuberculosis	9787	7743	7783	266989	214967	NA
Pneumonia	1601	775	1925	98988	89620	NA
Influenza	15	21	180	1770	2392	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	22	7	24	938	895	1664
Dysentery	403	230	405	1713	1287	1888
Typhoid fever	14	39	53	366	531	946
Paratyphoid fever	3	4	9	45	69	119
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	1	7	28	78
Malaria	4	-	1	35	19	15
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	43	21	38
Epidemic meningitis	3	5	7	250	322	804
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	4	3	5
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.



CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	23 July 1949	24 July 1948	26 July 1947	for First 30 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	10.2	8.0	18.7	19.9	21.1	41.9
Yersinia	81.3	55.7	148.1	12.8	11.6	22.1
Typhoid fever	12.4	29.0	34.4	6.8	10.2	17.5
Paratyphoid fever	3.7	6.6	10.4	2.5	3.4	4.8
Smallpox	-	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8
Typhus fever	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.9	2.1
Malaria	11.3	14.2	27.5	5.1	6.3	15.1
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.7	2.9	2.5	6.3	3.7	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	5.9
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.4	0.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	3.7
Yersinia	26.3	15.0	27.1	3.7	2.8	4.2
Typhoid fever	0.9	2.5	3.5	0.8	1.2	2.1
Paratyphoid fever	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 23 JULY 1949

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total Cases for Year to Date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	11	437	142	4935	100	5013
AOMORI	1	101	38	1107	37	1293
IWATE	3	51	19	537	35	1087
MIYAGI	4	88	65	1085	52	1497
AKITA	-	63	17	734	42	1165
YAMAGATA	1	25	29	697	42	1373
FUKUSHIMA	4	179	43	1401	56	2050
IBARAKI	2	181	11	983	18	1412
TOCHIGI	2	*126	21	1390	26	1850
GUMMA	3	153	46	1184	58	1631
SAITAMA	4	90	53	969	45	1595
CHIBA	7	205	25	1284	54	2001
TOKYO	35	1243	189	9565	183	8184
KANAGAWA	36	1196	265	9416	177	6559
NIIGATA	-	62	12	783	30	1719
TOYAMA	-	110	68	1394	34	1396
ISHIKAWA	4	120	61	1560	27	1332
FUKUI	1	101	17	692	16	845
YAMANASHI	2	100	15	613	10	714
NAGANO	4	90	50	1448	41	1598
GIFU	1	231	60	2052	25	1075
SHIZUOKA	6	187	40	2168	51	2509
AICHI	3	*1311	133	6140	110	5787
MIE	3	219	19	1109	34	1719
SHIGA	2	205	14	772	29	1041
KYOTO	19	929	86	3369	77	4893
OSAKA	33	1272	202	6468	304	9158
HYOGO	32	926	170	5616	265	7591
NARA	5	305	38	1419	44	1369
WAKAYAMA	20	359	87	2185	66	2075
TOTTORI	2	130	47	914	21	1006
SHIMANE	1	38	8	433	8	602
OKAYAMA	16	489	75	2254	57	2605
HIROSHIMA	11	650	171	4504	117	3977
YAMAGUCHI	6	287	105	3368	76	2379
TOKUSHIMA	2	60	12	551	21	956
KAGAWA	-	83	6	673	13	1613
EHIME	2	130	40	1157	37	1502
KOCHI	-	70	30	990	23	1009
FUKUOKA	26	1120	297	8849	378	8825
SAGA	3	78	44	1596	51	1722
NAGASAKI	14	332	121	2959	140	3618
KUMAMOTO	4	67	61	*1527	59	2195
OITA	8	109	69	1612	42	1661
MIYAZAKI	6	45	48	925	94	1152
KAGOSHIMA	-	123	20	1489	14	1377
TOTAL	349	14,476	3,189	*106,876	3,239	117,730
RATE						
Current	22.8	31.5	207.9	232.3	211.2	255.8
Previous	29.4		254.4		248.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

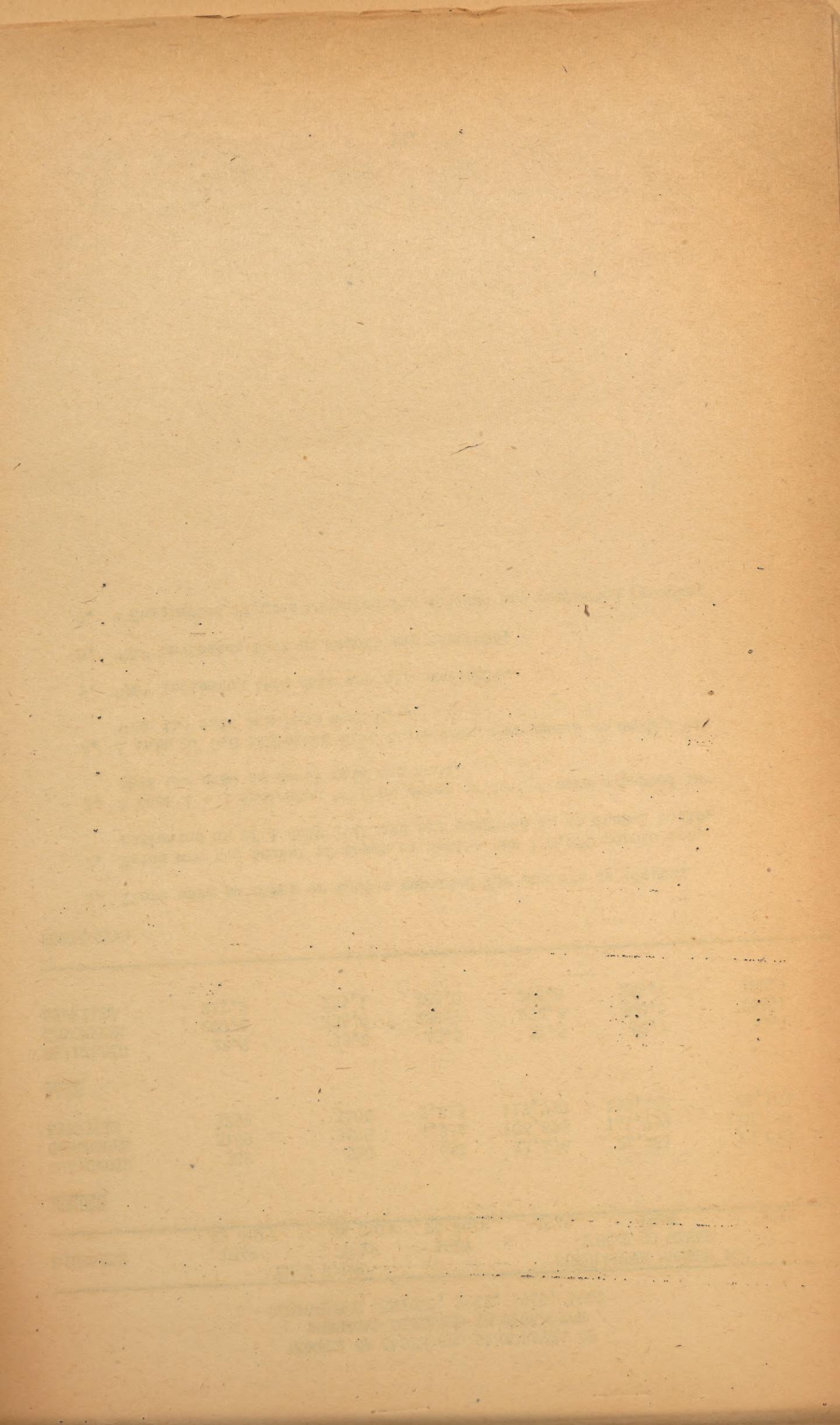


NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREA L DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1949 23 July	1948 24 July	1947 26 July	1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHAN CROID	349	510	651	14,476	24,261	23,810
GONORRHEA	3189	3598	4,334	106,876	141,739	118,978
SYPHILIS	3239	3606	2,813	117,730	133,422	81,103
<u>RATE</u>						
CHAN CROID	22.8	33.2	43.5	31.5	52.7	53.1
GONORRHEA	207.9	234.6	289.7	232.3	308.0	265.1
SYPHILIS	211.2	235.1	188.0	255.8	289.9	180.7

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.



NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	16 July 1949	16 July 1948	19 July 1947	1949	First 29 Weeks 1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	451	450	821	14127	23751	23159
Gonorrhea	3902	3504	4757	103683	138141	114644
Syphilis	3805	3431	3036	114491	129816	78290
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	29.4	29.3	54.9	31.8	53.4	53.4
Gonorrhea	254.4	228.4	318.0	233.1	310.6	264.3
Syphilis	248.1	223.7	203.0	257.4	291.8	180.5

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
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